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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

More Nations Join With U. S. In Red Protest

Tokyo Objects to Attacks on Chinese Policy at Recent Convention

Hull Warns Russia

President Signs Neutrality Bill as Soviet Government Is Told to Keep Hands Off

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Japanese Government stood today with the Governments of the United States, England, Italy and Latvia in objecting to the activities of the Comintern (Congress of the Third International).

Ambassador Ota of Japan called on Vice-Commissar Sromanyakoff of Foreign Affairs last night and reminded him that speakers at the Comintern had accused Japanese militarists of preparing a war against the Soviet Union and had attacked the Japanese policy in China.

Mr. Sromanyakoff in turn called Mr. Ota's attention to what he described as the anti-Soviet activities of former members of the White Russian armies now residing in Manchoukuo.

Informed sources revealed that in a recent conversation with Soviet officials, the Chinese Minister also had raised a question over Comintern activities. They said, however, that he did not lodge a formal protest.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Willy-nilly, the United States finds itself forced to take a stand, or play a part, in the world drama centering at Geneva.

Two developments of major importance in America's unfolding foreign policy have occurred over the holiday week end, simultaneously with the rush of international affairs abroad:

1. President Roosevelt, in a historic statement of America's foreign policy, has signed the neutrality resolution, which he finds "excellent in purpose" though dangerously inflexible in execution.

2. The Department of State has issued a formal statement on the Russian crisis, laying before Moscow the choice of living up to its pledges given at the time of its recognition by the United States, only two years ago, lest "friendly and official relations" be "seriously impaired."

Both events, important in themselves, emphasize once more the underlying difficulties of remaining free from the turbulent current of world affairs where even a policy of isolation requires positive, vigorous action.

Neutrality Act Signed

President Roosevelt signed the neutrality resolution prior to leaving for Hyde Park.

"It was intended as an expression," he declared, "of the Government and of the people of the United States to avoid any action which might involve us in war. The purpose is wholly excellent and the joint resolution will, to a considerabe degree, serve that end."

But Mr. Roosevelt found the resolution too rigid.

"History is filled with unforeseeable situations," he declared, "that call for some flexibility of action. It is conceivable that situations may arise in which the wholly inflexible provisions of Section 1 of this act might have exactly the opposite effect from that which is intended.

"In other words, the inflexible provisions might drag us into war instead of keeping us out.

"The policy of the Government is definitely committed to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of any entanglements whch would lead us into conflict.

"At the same time, it is the policy of the Government by every peaceful means and without entanglements to co-operate with other similarly minded Governments, to promote peace."

Refers to Ethiopia

Mr. Roosevelt did not say so, but the dramatic last-minute award of oil concessions by Emperor Haile Selassie to Anglo-American petroleum interests, illustrated the type of unexpected incident not covered by the neutrality resolution.

A further difficulty seen in the way of its operation is that it does not come into effect until a condition of war exists. Furthermore, the resolution does not cover the grant or war credits.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement, however, is taken as a full indorsement

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Whose Business Is It?

Greek Peace Moves
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Pax Romana
Law and order imposed on more than 100 peoples and countries for about first three centuries of the Christian Era. Legions policed Occidental world.
European Precedents
International army and co-operation in Crusades, 1096 to 1270 A. D.
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CHAOS
WAR
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
The Hague Conferences
First: 1899—Twenty European states, four Asiatic, United States and Mexico. Established Permanent Court of Arbitration. Convention for Pacific Settlement. Rules of war. Resolution on arms reduction.
Second: 1907—All world governments except four. Carried on work of first conference.
League of Nations—1919
Aim: To safeguard peace by pacific settlement of international disputes and basic world problems.
Scope: Designed to be universal.
Organs and Allied Agencies: Assembly of 57 states; Council of 16 states; Secretariat, International Labor Office, World Court, Bureau of Intellectual Co-operation, etc.

Leagues for Peace Date From 600 B. C.

Firmly Founded in Earliest History of World Effort to Gain Security; International Organizations Trace Their Beginnings From Similar Groupings in the Past

Versailles Treaty-Makers Did Not Invent the Geneva Idea

Peace Against Chaos — First of Six Articles

Can the League of Nations avert war in East Africa? If not, where and why does the most comprehensive peace effort in history fall short? How can it be strengthened and defended against those who cynically would cast peace efforts aside? These and other challenging questions have impelled THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to seek answers from authorities on the League and world affairs. A series of six articles will run on alternate days, starting today.*

By Roland Hall Sharp

Monitor Staff Writer, Doctor of Political Science, Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies

Humanity's dam against war and its chaos, laid stone on stone from age to age against recurrent torrents of violence loosed by fear, greed, ignorance or hate, demands immediate strengthening if it is to survive today's resurgent forces of destruction.

Millions of peace-loving men and women in all nations face the challenge of arousing themselves to renewed efforts. Governments have signally failed to solve many underlying economic, diplomatic, racial and other ramified problems. These were intensified when more than 2,000,000,000 people suddenly—as history reckons—found themselves rubbing elbows on the common plane of an interrelated world.

The problems are vast. No one should underestimate them, nor unthinkingly criticize statesmen who give their best, yet fall short. How often is it realized that the League of Nations, Disarmament Conference and Kellogg Pact have been charged with safeguarding vital interests affecting four main races of 2796 tongues, in 307 states or countries and representing the heritage of a world divided for millenniums into warring tribes or nations?

Long View Needed

All who are discouraged over reverses sustained by postwar peace agencies, including the League, need to take a longer view. They can refresh themselves by seeing that forces of peace exist from all time. This nerves their immediate activity, giving it stability, courage, wisdom, foresight and persistence.

It was a brave, hopeful crusade started in those enthusiastic post-Armistice days. War was to be no more—all humanity was to gather around a common council table—justice was to be guaranteed to the weak among nations—aggressors would be held in check by the united front of peace-loving powers—and every economic or diplomatic problem submitted to fair solution in the ways of peace.

Could it be realized? This was the query and dream of countless thinkers. It was the hope of sincere, simple folk everywhere. After 15 years, a flat "No" on the basis of postwar disillusionment shoots as wide of the mark as a rose-spectacled "Yes."

Not So New

Geneva's orbits embrace most—not all—of the world peace movement. But the League's scope exceeds anything previously known. It is not new, either in idea or function. It is the nearest approach to a world government—yet is not one.

Everything Geneva does or tries to do on the world stage has been done on a smaller scale literally millions of times. The League's newness lies in its endeavor to apply in the complex world community rules of law and procedure to perform functions already well established in smaller units making up the world.

No issue arising among nations is more intense than countless personal or corporate litigations settled every day by national courts. The difference is merely one of degree, of complexity, of size. Yet there was a time when the smallest personal grievance could lead to the bitter arbitrament of private war. It took ages to develop—within the relatively small sphere of nations—the law, judiciary, police force and public opinion needed to substitute reason for force.

Internationalism Advances

Even now, much remains to be done in the realm of national restraint on individual or organized disorder and crime. But the pace of history is accelerated.

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Investment Plan Hit by SEC As Peril to Teachers' Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The National Educators Mutual Association, of Nashville, Tenn., has been severely condemned by the Securities and Exchange Commission as an "enterprise dealing in an irresponsible fashion with the small savings of schoolteachers."

The commission announced yesterday that it had suspended the registration of endowment bonds of the association and stated that "the untruthfulness and the unfairness of the registrant's officers should be made a matter of public record."

Name Held Misleading

The charges laid against the association included these:

Its name was chosen "primarily for the purpose of creating in the minds of the public the erroneous impression that it is affiliated with the National Education Association."

It employs the word "mutual" when it was organized "solely for business purposes and the pecuniary profit of its stockholders." The investor receives only 40 per cent of the profits and the promoters 60 per cent.

An array of locally prominent names was used to "give an air of respectability and educational mutuality" to the enterprise.

The endowment bonds of the association sold for $750 and were supposed to be redeemable in 10 years for $1000, but "in much smaller type." The investor was informed that payment was to consist of $750 cash and five shares of $50 stock. The $250 in stock, it was found, cost the promoters just 50 cents.

Agrees to Stop Order

Charles P. Pfab, of Nashville, who is listed in the association's prospectus as its executive vice-president-director, was held by the commission to control the association. In addition to the officers, 31 Tennessee educators were listed as "advisory directors."

The commission announced that the association had agreed to its stop order. Its statement declared that "the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the action of a state securities commission in debarring a contract as fraudulent whose terms were less scandalous than these."

Campbell Smashes Record But Fails By Hair to Hit 300 Mark

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 3 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, England's man of superspeed, bettered his own world's record for land speed today on the salt beds of Utah with an average of 299.875 miles an hour. This was just under the 300-mile-an-hour mark he had hoped for and he said he would try again tomorrow.

Sir Malcolm sent his mighty Bluebird thundering through the measured mile on his second run in a slightly slower time than on his first trial. On the opening dash he made the mile in 11.83 seconds for a speed of 304.311 miles an hour.

His average tme for the measured mile was 12.005, compared to his former record, set last February at Daytona Beach, Florida, of 13.005.

On his second trip over the snow-white expanse of salt, he was clocked in 12.18 seconds for the measured mile, and his speed was 295.566 miles an hour.

The giant Bluebird roared over the hard salt bed apparently in perfect fashion. Guided by a jet black line oiled into the track, Sir Malcolm steered the six-ton juggernaut with hardly a sway.

Vienna Anxious As Italy Turns To East Africa

But Others Contend This Is Not Right Moment for Anschluss Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 3—The eve of the most critical League of Nations meeting finds Central Europe anxious about the Italo-League dispute over Ethiopia.

Symptomatic of this anxiety everywhere, the Austrian frontiers are more closely guarded, police watch on foreign visitors has been tightened and passports are more closely scrutinized.

The fact is that Central Europe is intensely suspicious of what Germany might do if Italy's armed forces are heavily engaged in East Africa. Premier Mussolini has said that any attempt to impose League Sanctions on Italy would lead to a European war. Many in Central Europe are more inclined to think that unless Italy is prevented by the threat of sanctions from taking part in the African war there is grave danger that Germany will take advantage of Italy's preoccupations to embark on its own adventure against Austria and possibly against Czechoslovakia

Heavy Opposition

Both Austrian National Socialists and ordinary Socialists would like to overthrow the Austrian Government. Few observers estimate the number of Government opponents at less than 80 per cent of the population. There is little doubt that the Austrian Government would collapse almost at once without Italy's support. The Little Entente is afraid that as a last gamble the Schuschnigg-Starhemberg regime might try to back the Hapsburgs if Italian support were now withdrawn. This, it is feared, would lead to internal disorders, followed by foreign intervention.

Not Right Moment

Almost everybody in this part of the world is unanimously of the opinion that Italy is in the wrong. Some judges, however, contend that Germany does not want war now and does not want Austria now. War, they say, would put arms in the hands of many millions of Germans who have no love for the National Socialist regime. German occupation of Austria would bring Germany into direct contact with three more states—Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary — whose interests would become identical in so far as prevention of the German eastward and southward expansion is concerned.

Church Fight Enough

Furthermore, the German National Socialists are at present engaged in a struggle with the Roman Catholic Church. Would they deliberately add to their troubles at such a time by joining Roman Catholic Austria to the ranks of Reich clericals? Even fervent supporters of the Hapsburgs in Austria are obliged to confess that restoration would mean not only internal disorder but armed intervention by the Little Entente or Germany or both.

Finally Austrian Socialists were too much crushed in the February rising to be anxious for anything but peace within and without.

Strike Threat Of Dock Men Affects Boston

Spread of Disaffection in New Orleans Feared by Shipping Interests

Boston Today—*also sees* — Massachusetts schools facing a month of instruction by oathless teachers—Rotch shows cities and towns how to ask for funds by suggesting $5,000,000 airport program—Motorists flock to service stations for car checking and stickers with deadline next Monday.

***Ports*—Threat of Strike In South Affects Boston**

Boston shipping men watched with interest today the growing threats of a longshoremen's strike in other ports of the nation. Principal threat was made in New York by Joseph F. Ryan, head of the International Longshoremen's Association, and was directed against the port of New Orleans. He said he was going to call a general strike in the southern city on Sept. 16.

It was pointed out in Boston today that two steamship companies operate between here and New Orleans, two ships arriving and leaving every week. If Boston longshoremen strike, it will be in sympathy with the New Orleans workers, and would probably at first only tie up the ships sailing for the mouth of the Mississippi.

This was indicated in Mr. Ryan's flat statement that "the strike will not only affect the port of New Orleans, but longshoremen will walk out at every port where they have been serving boats that go in and out New Orleans."

The southern longshoremen want an increase in pay from 75 cents an hour to 95 cents an hour. It was noted by shipping men today that Boston longshoremen already get 95 cents an hour.

But the local picture and the strike threat is further complicated by the fact that on Sept. 30 the present wage agreement ends and there will be, in the opinion of many shippers, a recurrence of the annual conferences for new wage scales and working conditions.

These discussions usually stretch out over a period of months, and observers pointed out today that the added barb of a strike, which union officials admittedly would like to spread, might serve to create a serious waterfront tie-up here.

***Teachers*—Oath Bill Is Not Yet Effective**

Just whether it will constitute a state of anarchy or heresy or mere "un-Americanism" could not be determined today. But the fact remained that owing to a legal tech-

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Oil Deal Put Over To Win Neutral Aid, Emperor Discloses

Haile Selassie Tells Monitor He Opened Ethiopian Door With View to Keeping Out Development With Territorial Ambitions

British Declare All Capital American; Official U. S. Attitude Is Not Changed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—America's attitude toward the Ethiopian crisis will not be altered in any particular by the reported petroleum concession granted an American group, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced in a formal statement today.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 3—The Ethiopian $50,000,000 oil mystery which has been shaking the whole world during the last few days was today partially unraveled for the Monitor by an exclusive statement by Emperor Haile Selassie himself.

Conscious doubtless of the historic act which for the first time practically established for Ethiopia the policy of an open door, Haile Selassie quietly told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that he "welcomed foreign capital and foreign help in developing our vast empire—but," he exclaimed, "we expect to determine the conditions under which that help may be given, and shall not permit any foreign country to exercise the functions of government in Ethiopia in the guise of foreign development. We want help that is unaccompanied by political or territorial aspirations."

That statement clearly shows why the huge concession has been given to Americans.

Ethiopians Like It

Generally speaking, Ethiopians are very pleased with the deal and consider it strengthens their international standing. The American representative states the agreement was made completely independent of all official intervention and is an exclusively private matter in no way engaging the United States Government.

Without question the concession brings an important element into the situation. Oil contracts in Persia and Iraq have proven extremely vital factors in international relations, and this agreement seems very similar.

It is by no means certain that oil in large quantities exists here. Repeated investigations have revealed that there are oil seepings in Southeast Ethiopia and it is believed that this area is a continuation of the Iraq-Persia oil zone.

Wanted, Neutral Aid

Americans who began their negotiations nearly a year ago have now managed to conclude their agreement in a spectacular manner because in view of pending events the Ethiopian Government wished to bring to its aid a "powerful neutral" organization interested in maintaining the status quo.

War preparations vigorously continue here.

The Emperor informed the Monitor that for the defense of land and liberty every Ethiopian is ready to make any sacrifices. Hence no political nor territorial concession can be made to avoid invasion, since such a step would only whet the appetite of an aggressor and would put a premium on violation of international obligations.

Terms Now Known

Meanwhile, the first great excitement caused in international circles by the extensive oil concession granted to the American company by the Ethiopian Government has subsided somewhat, now that the nature of the contract is more definitely known. What is actually stipulated is that the Emperor grants to the American organization exclusive rights for 75 years to exploit all oil and closely related mineral resources in the whole of southern and eastern Ethiopia, against annual payments plus royalties. The first annuity must be given immediately.

Authorized sources officially and categorically state that the company receiving the concession is exclusively American—really Standard Oil, it is believed—with no English participation, as at first announced, and this assurance has considerably clarified the situation.

No Formal Protest

Saturday the British Minister here received instructions from London to express regret that the Emperor had granted the economic concession to English capitalists in the territory which by the 1906 tripartite treaty belonged exclusively to Italy. Since neither Ethiopia nor the United States is party to that treaty, England could not formally protest.

London's intentions were to express its official disapproval regarding the concession so as to show its complete good faith toward Italy and France. However, when it transpired that only Americans were involved London's instructions seemed unsuitable so the Minister here is awaiting a further communication on the actual situation before taking the next step.

Displeased

The Italian and French legations were surprised and displeased by the concession, but have not been authorized to protest.

The Italians were especially struck by the fact that the territory concerned was almost exclusively within the Italian sphere of influence. It appears to them that Ethiopia is determined at all costs to deprive Italy of every eventual right to the development of any part of the land. They are inclined to believe the Emperor gave Americans the concessions only so as to keep it from Italians.

The Italians also find it difficult to free themselves from the suspicion

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El Razing Plan Again Rejected By Directorate

Crushes Last Chance for Getting PWA Funds to Do the Work

Refusing to relent in their previous attitude the Boston Elevated board of directors today virtually ended hopes for immediate razing of the present entire overhead structure and its replacement throughout by a tunnel.

The board met in private session at 10 this morning. They had previously been asked by Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield to reverse their stand in demanding payment for the 30-year-old carrier.

Their decision was transmitted to the Mayor and the Governor shortly before 1 o'clock and brought disappointment to City Hall and State House circles. It also forestalled a special meeting of the Boston City Council this afternoon. The meeting was called to approve the board's decision, if it had been favorable, and rush it to PWA headquarters. A deadline of 5 p. m. tomorrow had been set by Col. Theodore B. Parker, PWA chief, for filing of the El application.

It was learned from authoritative sources that the El board would submit a counter proposal to the Mayor and Governor, but it was thought that this proposal would delay consideration beyond the PWA deadline. This counter proposal, it is thought, would involve some payment to the El company for the

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, Sept. 3

Italo-Ethiopian—Emperor Explains Oil Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Open door in Ethiopia to welcome foreign capital—but no slightest surrender of national sovereignty—is Emperor Haile Selassie's policy as stated to the Monitor on the eve of Geneva's crucial session.

The Emperor calmly stands behind his concession of vast economic rights to an American incorporated company. In search of foreign help to develop his empire, he wants it "unaccompanied by political or territorial aspirations."

Rome Sees Ethiopian Perfidy:

ROME—Ethiopia's lease of half its territory for 75 years to outside capitalists is seized upon by Italy as the capstone in its case for the African empire's perfidy. The lease will be cited at Geneva as final proof that Haile Selassie cannot be trusted to respect his international engagements. (In what way the lease specifically violates Italian rights is not mentioned. Ethiopia was not a party to the Anglo-Franco-Italian treaty of 1906, dividing Ethiopia into spheres of influence.)

Two major reactions to the lease are observable. Suspicion of British double-dealing in the name of altruism through the League is revived. And Italy's sword arm stiffens under the new threat to hoped-for economic riches from Ethiopia.

London's Mission Endangered:

LONDON—Britain's official denial of participation in or knowledge of Ethiopia's bold lease is emphasized because this thunderclap threatens seriously to weaken Anthony Eden's conciliatory mission at Geneva. The Achilles heel which Rome has sought all along to attach to British peace efforts has been selfish, imperialist aims under a cloak of altruism. Addis Ababa's move makes it harder to disprove this whispered charge.

U. S. Policy Unchanged:

WASHINGTON—While the Senate Munitions Committee was called to consider investigating American interests holding the lease, Secretary of State Hull stated the deal will have no official effect on Washington's attitude toward the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. The policy remains unchanged, he said—to preserve peace.

France Leans to Italy:

PARIS—Emperor Haile Selassie's lease has revived French sympathies for Italy. But London's protestation of innocence is fully credited.

League Tense for Session:

GENEVA—League corridors were rapidly filling today with statesmen and observers who recognize that tomorrow's Council session is the most momentous in League history.

Veto—Given by President to Minor Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK—With the Neutrality Resolution, TVA Act and Rivers and Harbors Act approved, President Roosevelt came here from the capital on Sunday for final clearance of his legislative brief case. Seven minor bills were vetoed and one approved yesterday, in several hours of

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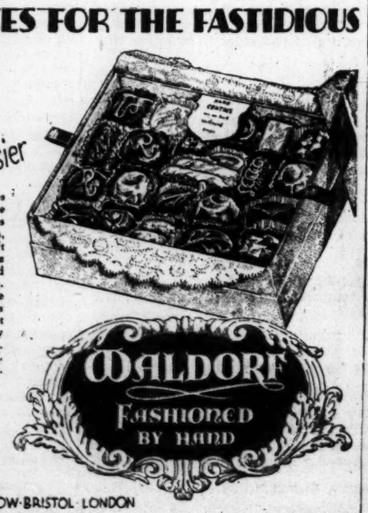

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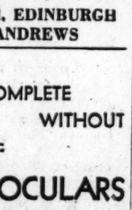
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Boston Day . . . Dock Workers Teachers, Projects, Cars . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

nicality, Massachusetts school children will be under the tutelage of teachers who have not officially taken the oath of allegiance outlined in the bill passed last session by the Legislature.

Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, explained it this way. No bill can go into effect until three months after it has been signed. The Teachers' Oath Bill was signed on July 1. Hence it cannot go into effect until Oct. 1.

In the meantime, however, Massachusetts pedagogues may indulge in all the unofficial oath taking and flag waving they want to. For thus can they prepare for the great day when the shackles of incipient "pacifism, internationalism, Bolshevism, Communism and Fascism" (or so the Governor lumps them together) will be thrown off and "honest-to-goodness" official Americanism will once more reign triumphant.

Projects—Rotch Suggests Plans for Communities

Arthur G. Rotch, WPA head for Massachusetts, is reaching the deadline for projects. Washington is clamoring for applications and cities and towns in this region just aren't filing them. Apparently Massachusetts feels self-sufficient and is not overly eager to participate in the federal largess.

This is indicated in unexpected ways. First Rotch appealed for more applications. Then he set a deadline to speed matters up. Still he had less than 1000 formal applications on hand where he needed 6000.

Then he went a step further and made a blanket survey of the needs of the State and turned in a general application to Washington.

Today he took a new step. He started showing cities and towns how to use their imaginations in applying for projects which they think would be of use. He suggested that $5,000,000 be used in building new commercial airports throughout the Commonwealth.

Except that two should be located on the Cape, Mr. Rotch was vague about where the airports are needed, and how much they might cost. He pointed out, however, that under the old ERA airports were built at Taunton, Lawrence, and Squantum. Apparently, he regards them as valuable projects and hopes some more cities and towns will take up the idea.

Your Car—Must Bear State's Inspection Sticker

Boston service stations and garages started doing a land office business today. Reason: Arrival of the biennial period for inspection of brakes, lights and other automotive equipment.

During the months of May and September all Massachusetts motorists are required to have an inspection and obtain a sticker indicating the efficiency of safety equipment. While motorists have the full month of September in which to obtain this sticker, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has announced that after Sept. 9 (next Monday) he will have his departmental inspectors stop cars not bearing stickers and warn drivers to have the inspection made.

This year, following the five-year example of Massachusetts, New Hampshire is putting two inspection dates into effect. Maine and Connecticut have similar laws, while Vermont requires an inspection before Sept. 1 every year. Rhode Island also has yearly inspections.

Labor Day—New England Returns to Usual Pursuits

As sun-tanned, holiday-refreshed Boston returned to its desk today and New England outposts settled back once more into their rustic calm, this section looked back on one of the most successful Labor Days in its long history.

It was a record week end in more than one respect. Boston's Labor Day parade was the biggest on record. Bus, airplane, railroad and steamship lines bore the greatest number of passengers in a number of years. And accidents, the grim accompaniments to any great nation-wide holiday, struck a new low for the New England area. Four persons were killed and about 50 were injured. Eighteen fatalities were recorded in 1934.

* * *

For 2½ hours yesterday afternoon, 20,000 trade unionists marched past the reviewing stands at City Hall and the State House, the first Labor Day parade in nine years. Hundreds of trades and vocations were represented. Workers wore the uniforms of their occupations for the most part. Husky boiler makers swung hammers in their sturdy hands as they marched along. The bakers' union was a battalion in spotless white overalls. Milkmen wore the blue denim of their daybreak guild.

There were signs carried, too, reflecting the thoughtful attitude which workers are taking toward world problems. They read "Who Profits from War?—The Rich!"; "Who Pays for War?—The Poor!"; "Fight Nazism and Fascism"; "Organized Labor Demands Freeing of Mooney and Billings."

For the first time in 25 years, the printers were represented. Local No. 13 of Boston entered a float.

* * *

In a general traffic movement from northern New England and Cape Cod, through Boston, to the South and West, transportation companies shared in the record tourist travel. The Boston & Maine, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Maine Central and Boston & Albany lines dispatched numerous extra sections on their scheduled runs. For the first time in its history, the Flying Yankee, B. & M.'s Diesel-drawn train, went out in two sections, the second drawn by a steam locomotive.

Thus today, while housewives began going over the children's school wardrobe, called the milkman to start delivery again and pulled the dust covers off the furniture, businessmen hoped Labor Day week end presaged still a more hopeful aspect in the business outlook.

Watchers—ERA Men Trained for Saloon Inspectors

A solution for the employment of at least 58 of the large number of ERA white collar workers was put into effect today. These men are to become inspectors of liquor selling establishments in New England cities of over 100,000 population. After a week end of education on what they are to look for, the new inspectors, who are vested with the power to arrest, begin a period of practical training under government agents, who have been in the game for years.

Chief violation which the inspectors are to look for in the 20,000-odd liquor stores, taprooms and barrooms is the refilling of bottles, by which dishonest purveyors escape the federal tax and also sell adulterated products. The novices will not be allowed to go out alone until they are well versed in the tricks of the trade. The new activity is part of a nationwide drive to be carried on for a year under the auspices of the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, whose New England Division is presided over by Sidney Sherwood.

Liquor War—Distillers' Charge Leads to Inquiry

Squabbling between liquor wholesalers in Boston today brought about a situation which one prominent dealer charged was a "return to the old days," and launched a state probe into selling methods.

Bostonians were surprised this morning to see a full-page advertisement in the newspapers in which the Hunter Baltimore Rye Distillery complained about the sales methods of a rival firm, the Seagram-Distillers Corporation.

Specific charge was made that the Seagream firm warned their distributing representatives that unless they dropped the Hunter line they would be denied "the right to further purchase and represent the Seagram line in their territories."

The Hunter firm alludes to the "days of arrogant abuse that put the whole liquor business in such bad repute, finally bringing about prohibition. . . ."

Following appearance of the advertisement with its implication of under-cover liquor methods, William E. Weeks of Everett, a member of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, immediately called a meeting of the group to probe into the conditions imputed in the Hunter advertisement. It was, he said, the first hint he had received of internal troubles among the liquor dealers, who have made large ostentation of being harmonious.

R. E. Cross, eastern regional sales manager for the Seagram firm, today characterized the advertisement as "childish and simple." He held that his firm enjoys the right to set conditions under which its product can be handled.

But Frank Coleman, president of one of the distributors barred by the Seagram company, said it was "high pressure salesmanship" and asserted it seemed like "a return to the old days."

The A. B. C., according to Commissioner Weeks, is still striving to regulate the liquor business along the standards set by the NRA codes. He will ask that the Seagram and Hunter conflict be probed along the NRA line to see whether the alleged action violated any code provisions.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Pan-Am. musicale	Messner's Orch.	Sporting Matinee.
5:15	Agricultural reports.	Talk, Stanley High	Baseball school	Sporting Matinee.
5:30	Singing Lady	ERA Civic Orches-	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee.
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	tra concert.	Tennis summary	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	"Supper Show"	News; Eve. Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Radio Nature League	Features; news	Reports; music	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Speaker; soloist	Minute Men talk	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Male quartet	Rines Or.; soloists	Russian music
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm't	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	Sport Comment	V. Verrill; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam	Golf lesson
7:45	Band concert	Government talk	Boake Carter, news	Soloist; organ
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Studio recital
8:15	damatic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace"; soloists	Coast Guard talk
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	"Dramatic Inter-	Annapolis Salute
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	lude," music	Heidt's Orchestra
9:00	N.T.G and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Gluskin's Orches-	"Witch's Tale"
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloist	tra; vocal soloists	Heywood Broun
9:30	"From the Pines of	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	Schaefer's Orch.
9:45	Norway"; tribute to	chestra; contest	his Pennsylvani-	News Service
10:00	Grieg; readings;	Special NBC Guild:	ans; Col. Stoop-	"Lamplit Hour"
10:15	soloists; orchestra	M. H. Aylesworth	nagle and Budd	Velos and Yolanda
10:30	WBZA Players, from	Roth Quartet;	Dramatized news	"Ici Paris"; solo-
10:45	Springfield studio	pianist	Spotlight Revue	ists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Sign off
11:15	Dorsey Orchestra	Sports	Mal Hallet's Or-	
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	NBC dance music	Ted Fiorito and	
11:45	his orchestra	"Open Road," sk.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, "Concert Miniatures": concert orchestra.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:45 WEEI, Mercado's Mexican Fiesta Orchestra; vocal soloist.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office"; talk.

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, "He, She and They": soloists; concert orchestra.
7:45 WEEI, "City Voices": special network program.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass": dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute": Elgar's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Guy Robertson, Elizabeth Lennox; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors": dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight": Frank Crumit; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist, "Saying Things at Night."

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, The Venutians: popular orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "Dr. Abernethy": network one-act play.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, "Stones of History," network dramatic sketch.

What's Going On In the Arts

"Top Hat"

PEOPLE are standing patiently in line daily at the Keith Memorial for the privilege of seeing Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dance in their latest film, "Top Hat." The eagerness of the public is understandable. Theatergoers know what to expect. They have seen this dancing pair in previous films, and liked them.

They will not be disappointed this time. It is true that "Top Hat" is pretty much a revival of the previous films. The plot is a gently improbable romance, with well-established comedic situations. But these situations are amusingly acted by a capable company; and above all, Mr. Astaire still dances superbly, and Miss Rogers companions him with growing facility. "Piccolino" may not be quite so regally exciting as the "Carioca" or the "Continental," but it is a good Crown Prince, and "Isn't This a Lovely Day," "Cheek to Cheek" and "Top Hat" give pleasure.

Irving Berlin's music (the score opens with a recollection of "Alexander") is well suited to its purposes. The film is well paced, and cleverly directed by Mark Sandrich. The cast contains such familiar comedians as Edward Everett Horton, Eric Blore and Erik Rhodes, and Helen Broderick is a valuable addition to the group.

Boston Stage Notes

The opening of "At Home Abroad," the new musical coming into the Shubert, has been postponed until this evening at 8.

Eddie Dowling's "Thumbs Up" is in its second week at the Colonial.

Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale will open their Shakespearean season at the Plymouth, Sept. 12. "Othello" will be the bill of the first three days, and again on Sept. 20-21. "Macbeth" will be played Sept. 16-19.

The New Theater Players will present "Stevedore," by George Sklar and Paul Peters, at the Repertory, beginning Sept. 16.

The new Hart-Porter musical, "Jubilee," will be visible at the Shubert, Sept. 19-Oct. 2.

"Porgy and Bess," the Theater Guild's musical version of "Porgy," will have its first performance at the Colonial, Sept. 30. This will be the first offering of the Boston season of the American Theater Society.

Memphis Seeks $10,000,000

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3 (AP)—The Memphis City Commission yesterday approved a resolution to make application for a $10,000,000 PWA loan and grant to finance a public power system which would use TVA current.

Forest Parks Projected On Lake and Sea in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 3—With the finest forests in the Northeast, Maine has no national forest, but must content herself with sharing with New Hampshire a small section of the White Mountain National Forest.

Steps are now being taken to rectify this and save part of Maine's primeval forests for future generations. Extensive surveying is being carried on in many of the heavily wooded sections, with special attention being paid to the Grand Lake region in southern Aroostook and northern Washington and Hancock counties. The region near Mt. Katahdin and also near Rangeley Lakes are under consideration.

Little Misunderstanding Makes Novice an Aviator

MACON, Ga., Sept. 3 (AP)—William Snow of Macon, after only three hours of flying instruction, was seated in a plane at the airport here. His instructor said:

"Warm her up."

Snow thought he said:

"Take her up."

So up she went, with Snow at the controls, to the consternation of his instructor. He flew well, and landed satisfactorily.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitz; objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; fifteenth century Italian engravings, contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callott; etchings by Frank Benson. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 4; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. Water colors by Homer, Sargent, MacKnight, Whorf and O'Hara. Through Sept. 30.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German painting, drawing and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Ninety sculpture pieces carved from soap. Through Sept. 8.

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Photographs by Paul Cushing Child. Through Sept. 11.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and modern prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Goodman-Walker, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings of backstage by Anglo Pinto. Engravings and woodcuts by Dürer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

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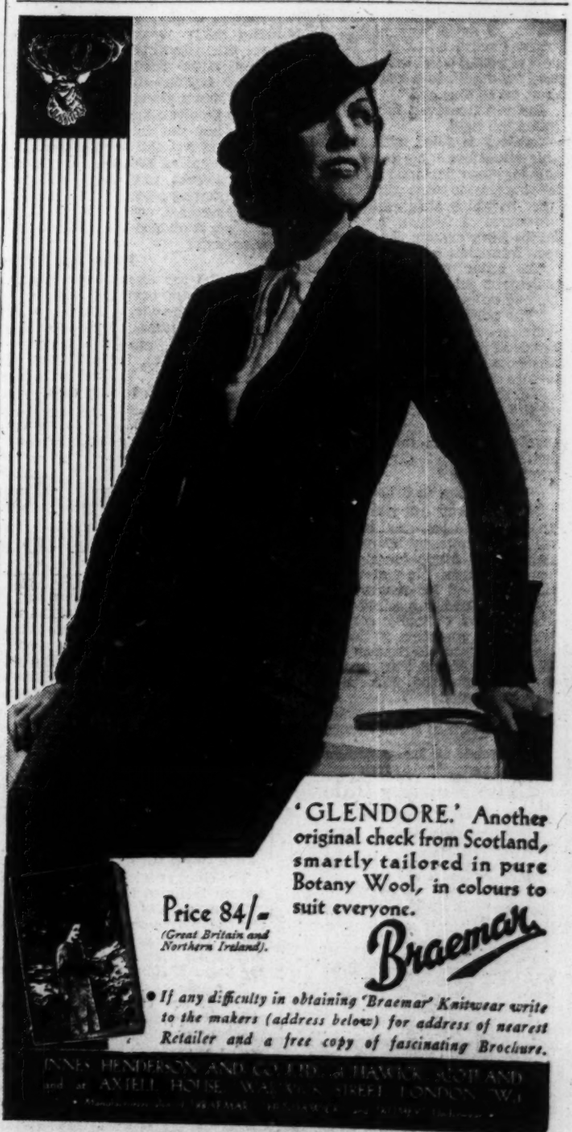
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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

work sandwiched between periods of holiday relaxation. None was permitted to expire by "pocket veto." The President's reasons in each case were set forth in a brief message.

Comintern—New Protests Filed at Moscow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's hospitality—to say the least—for Comintern activities against capitalist governments has drawn a double boomerang. Japan yesterday joined the United States by lodging a formal protest. China is said also to have made informal protest of a similar nature.

The Kremlin today showed no disposition to reply to Secretary of State Hull's sharp warning that continued "friendly and official relations" depend on Russia's living up to pledges given at the time of her recognition. Mr. Hull recalled Russia's pledge to prevent activities on Soviet soil directed to the subversion of institutions in the United States. He holds it has been violated, and rejects Moscow's former disclaimer.

Zionists—Condemn Protest Policies

LUCERNE, Switz. (AP)—The world Zionist congress today voted its condemnation of German National Socialist persecution of Jews despite opposition by the German delegations. The resolution carrying this protest was offered by Dr. Stephen Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress. To encourage continued immigration of German Jews to Palestine, the congress voted to instruct the Zionist executive to take all work connected with the transfer under its control. The congress also reaffirmed its determination to work in harmony with the Arab population of Palestine.

LaGuardia—Halts Power Hearing for Vote

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor LaGuardia abruptly ended a public hearing on the proposed construction of a $45,000,000 "yardstick" municipal power plant today when he signed the measure permitting a Nov. 5 referendum on the proposition. The Mayor's sudden action in the midst of the hearing came as representatives for utility companies argued against the proposal, a pet of the Fusion Mayor's since his election. The Merchants Association of New York today submitted to the Mayor a protest against the project.

Red Armies—Advance on Changteh

CHANGSHA, Hunan, China (AP)—The treaty port of Changteh, 100 miles northwest of here, hurriedly completed preparations for a siege as Red armies under Ho Lung and Peng Teh-hui continued to advance southward after smashing their way past Tsingshih, only 40 miles distant.

A British gunboat was standing by as residents of Changteh rushed last-minute measures to enable them to meet the invaders. Most missionaries have evacuated the region.

Carney Reports Flow of Capital Back to Industry

Private capital is once more finding its way back to the channels of private enterprise, and federal funds to finance industrial operation are in lesser demand, Joseph P. Carney, New England head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, reported today.

Bank officials, however, could not corroborate this statement. But they conceded that the RFC is in a unique position to be the first to observe such a trend.

The New England Council, the Federal Reserve Bank and the First National Bank reported that in the past two years New England has had more than sufficient private capital to invest, but no field for investment. The trend of private capital's return to industrial expansion has evolved only this summer, Mr. Carney stated.

Mortgage Authority

Simultaneously the RFC office announced that the RFC mortgage company, organized early this year to buy up mortgages on industry, has been authorized to purchase guaranteed Federal Housing Administration mortgages. Decreased demand for industrial loans gives the RFC more funds to purchase these insured mortgages.

Banks had hesitated to buy these FHA mortgages because they tie up capital over a 20-year period, lifetime of the paper. If banks, backed by the RFC, are ready to invest in the field, home building, considered a first-class recovery policy, may be given a new lease of life. The FHA office reported that insurance companies have been interested in their guaranteed mortgages and have made offers for purchase at the banks at more attractive prices than the RFC has announced.

Took Control of Banks

Strengthening his forecast for better New England business, Mr. Carney reviewed the progress which the Boston RFC has made to date. From 1932 to 1934 the RFC was primarily interested in keeping banks solvent. Between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 was drawn from federal coffers to brace the credit of the banks. In cases where banks did fail, the RFC went in, took control of collateral and liquidated as much as possible, refunding deposits to investors.

In 1934 the RFC was authorized to loan to industry. This was done indirectly by a loan to banks, the RFC purchasing preferred stock and debentures with the understanding that the investment was to be reinvested in industry, or in direct loans to industry itself. The former system has been largely followed.

On July 31 this year the RFC had invested $45,637,626 to industry through banks as against $1,755,838 by direct loans. Direct loans to banks for their own use totaled $23,318,480 on this date.

Partner in Business

Mr. Carney is convinced that the RFC is a permanent feature of the post slump business system. Through the RFC, called by many the world's largest bank, the Federal Government has become a partner in business.

If a business partner is rated in terms of capital invested, the RFC in New England is a small partner. "But we are not silent partners," declared Mr. Carney.

"Rather," he continued, "we are consulting partners. If we are to mend broken banks and factories which private capital has abandoned, we surely have the authority to speak out against unsound and unjustified business activities."

Bayer Heads Fleet Reserve

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3 (AP)—Members of the Fleet Reserve Association closed their eleventh annual convention yesterday, electing John J. Bayer of Brooklyn president. Other officers included Jacob Jensen, New London, Conn., regional vice-president for the east coast.

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Elbow Macaroni au Gratin

1 Package Mueller's Elbow Macaroni
2 Tablespoons butter
2 Tablespoons flour
2 Cups hot milk
1 Teaspoon salt
½ Teaspoon pepper
2 Cups grated cheese
½ Cup bread crumbs

Parboil the elbow macaroni for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. In a double boiler melt the butter, add the flour, hot milk and seasonings and cook until thick. In a well-greased baking dish put a layer of elbow macaroni, then a layer of cheese, continuing until both are used up, having top layer of elbow macaroni. Pour the white sauce over, cover with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Set the dish in a pan of hot water and bake slowly 20 minutes or until the crumbs are golden brown.

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AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Emperor Plans Oil Deal to Win Neutral Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

that English capital and the British Government are actually interested in the concession under the guise of "Standard Oil."

Italy More Determined

This concession certainly only makes the Italians more determined than ever to obtain political control over Ethiopia, since otherwise they cannot realize their economic aspirations. Ethiopians, however, reminded them that the recent three-power Paris conference offered Premier Mussolini of Italy practically all the concessions he wants—without firing a shot—but that Il Duce preferred to thrown down that offer.

Finally, the Ethiopian Government holds that as the representative of a sovereign state it has the perfect and unconditioned right to make an economic agreement with anyone it pleases, especially since no Ethiopian Government ever recognized any treaty by foreigners partitioning the country into spheres of influence.

New Yorker Voices Prior Claim to Oil Grants in Ethiopia

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Leo Chertok, New York broker sales representative of the E. I. du Pont Company in Russia, said today that he was "fully prepared" to exercise his option on a 50-year concession on oil and mineral deposits in Ethiopia.

The concession, in the form of an agreement signed by Azaj Warqneq C. Martin, Ethiopian Envoy at London, and Mr. Chertok, was verified by the Ethiopian Legation in London today.

Mr. Chertok declared that he "could deliver tomorrow" the $1,000,000 loan to the Ethiopian Government for which the concession was given as security.

The agreement, signed July 19 at London, stipulates that the money must be paid over within 90 days of the signing for the concession to be exercised.

Mr. Chertok said that the "deal has absolutely no connection with the du Pont interests. It is a private matter, and I have secured the necessary capital from private individuals who wish their identities kept secret."

The details of the territories covered in the concession are in the hands of a business associate in London, Mr. Chertok said, but declared that "they cover most all the spots where there is believed to be oil or precious metals."

Haile Selassie Refuses To Halt Oil Concession

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The British, French and Italian ministers, upon instructions from their Governments, yesterday made representations to Emperor Haile Selassie concerning the concession of oil and mineral resources to an American corporation.

The African potentate only beamed upon them and said he had a right to do as he pleased within his own house.

Sir Sidney Barton, the British minister, urged the Emperor to recall the concession but the latter only replied, "Peace be unto you," and reminded the British minister one of his own countrymen, Francis M. Rickett, who negotiated the concession, was already soaring over the African mountains to Europe with a signed and sealed charter in his pocket.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT — Beatrice Lillie in "At Home Abroad," revue, with Ethel Waters, Herb Williams, Eleanor Powell and others. Music by Arthur Schwartz and Howard Dietz. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Thumbs Up," Eddie Dowling's revue, with Clark and McCullough, Ray Dooley, Paul Draper, Eunice Healey and others. 8:20.

Movies

EXETER—"Love Me Forever," with Grace Moore and Leo Carrillo. 3:10, 6:14, 9:15. "Keeper of the Bees," with Neil Hamilton and Betty Furness.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Steamboat Round the Bend," with Will Rogers and Irvin S. Cobb. 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Without Regret," with Elissa Landi and Kent Taylor.

FINE ARTS—"Waltz Time in Vienna," with Willy Fritsch and Renate Muller. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Silly Symphony; travelogues.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Edward Everett Horton. Musical romance which begins in London and reaches its climax at the Lido. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON — "Hot Tip," with Zasu Pitts and James Gleason. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. On stage, "Folies Bergeres," new production, direct from New York.

METROPOLITAN — "Annapolis Farewell," with Sir Guy Standing, Tom Brown, Rosalind Keith and Richard Cromwell. 10:55 a. m., 1:49, 4:43, 7:37, 10:31. On stage, WHN's Radio Barn Dance, hill-billy revue.

MODERN—"Every Night at Eight," with George Raft, Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly, and Frances Langford. 9:09, 11:57 a. m., 2:45, 5:33, 8:21. "Curly Top," with Shirley Temple, John Boles and Rochelle Hudson.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Anna Karenina," with Greta Garbo, Fredric March, Basil Rathbone and Freddie Bartholomew. State, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:50, 9:50. Orpheum, 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:50, 9:50.

TREMONT—"Our Little Girl," with Shirley Temple and Joel McCrea. "Nitwits," with Wheeler and Woolsey. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. "Old Man Rhythm," with Buddy Rogers

SOUTH STATION — "Strange Championships," Arthur Medbury oddity; "Gypsy Sweetheart," musical; Popular Science; other shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Evensong," with Evelyn Laye. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Orchids to You," with Jean Muir and John Boles.

UNIVERSITY—"Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 3:10, 6:18, 9:30. "Party Wire," with Jean Arthur.

Music

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT — Verdi's "Il Trovatore," in condensed form by ERA Opera Orchestra, Chorus and soloists, Raffaelo Martino, conductor. At Dean Road shell, near Beacon Street. 8:15.

Other Events

ERA TENT THEATER—ERA Civic Theater presents "The Private Secretary," by Charles Hawtrey. Franklin Park, near the Playstead. 8.

ERA LECTURE—"How to Guide Boys," by Henry C. McKenna, chief probation officer of the Superior Court. Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Print Galleries", free guidance by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

The Source of Contention

By a Staff Artist

Dark Line Shows Present El Structures

Duce Plans to Use Oil Concession As Argument at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 3—Italy's case against Ethiopia is considered here to have been greatly strengthened by the vast oil deal secretly concluded between the Ethiopian Government and an American syndicate.

Il Duce in a certain sense is quite pleased with the unexpected development which places in his hands a most valuable argument to justify at Geneva his contemplated action against Ethiopia.

Adds New Argument

To a long list of alleged violations of treaties signed and obligations assumed by the Ethiopian Government which Il Duce will submit to the League Council he is now able to add this fresh one which in the Italian view constitutes conclusive proof that Ethiopia cannot be trusted to fulfill her engagements.

The feeling here is that Italy's colonial ambitions in Ethiopia and the vast economic concessions already granted her cannot be secured by diplomatic formulas but only by military conquest.

Official circles here contend that the transaction which has now been disclosed was negotiated just at the time when England and France were offering Italy on behalf of the Ethiopian Emperor economic concessions in the same area which the Negus had already allotted for exploitation to the American syndicate.

(Reports from Addis Ababa, however, indicate that negotiations through Francis M. Rickett actually began Aug. 24—that is six days after the Anglo-French offer to Italy had been turned down by Premier Mussolini.)

Needless to say Italy considers the oil deal as absolutely nonexistent. She wants, however, to find out if Britain has a direct or an indirect part in the deal and the Italian Minister to Addis Ababa has been instructed to inquire on this point.

Only One Solution

At Geneva Italy's Baron Pompeo Aloisi will have but one solution to offer—military conquest, it is declared here. Il Duce, it is added, feels sure of French support and knows well enough that no collective sanctions will be taken against Italy. A vote of censure against Italy by the League Council or Assembly would result in Italy quitting the League. If sanctions were voted against her Italy would reply by armed hostility against those states which would apply such reprisals. This is said to be Il Duce's unshakable determination.

St. Petersburg Honors Its Sunshine Editor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP)—The sun smiled down on St. Petersburg from clear skies yesterday as the city celebrated Labor Day and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Evening Independent's "sunshine offer."

Publisher Lew B. Brown, whose newspaper is given away when the sun fails to shine on the city, was honored at a gathering in Williams Park. In the 25 years since Major Brown made his free paper offer he has been obliged to make good only 116 times, an average of less than five a year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy, with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northeast, shifting to east or southeast, winds.

For Maine and New Hampshire—Cloudy, followed by occasional rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; slightly warmer in the interior tonight and in north portion Wednesday.

Vermont—Cloudy, followed by occasional rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate northeast, shifting east to southeast, winds, increasing Wednesday; and overcast weather, with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	68	Minneapolis	56	72
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	60	60	New York	64	66
Denver	56	76	Norfolk	72	80
Helena	52	68	Philadelphia	60	66
Jacksonville	80	86	St. Louis	62	76
Kansas City	54	64	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	62	64
Miami	78	84			

A—9 a. m., Sept. 3.
B—Maximum, Sept. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:21 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet
Wednesday, 3:49 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet

Light All Vehicles at 7:17 p. m.

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El Razing Plan Again Rejected by Directorate

(Continued from Page 1)

present structure, and the Mayor has previously indicated that he would not approve of such a payment.

Several Steps in Prospect

Just what if any action the Governor or the Mayor might take to keep the El removal alive was a matter of speculation. It was reported that the Mayor might file an application without the El board's approval based on the hope that the board might be persuaded to reverse its attitude, or that the structure could be condemned as a menace to public welfare.

A third alternative would arise if the State bought the El system and thus did away with the board of directors.

This latter step was considered by the last Legislature, but was referred to the Supreme Court for an opinion as to the right of the Commonwealth to assume ownership under the prevailing conditions.

Only a Preliminary Step

Removal of the elevated structure was only a minor portion of a greater step facing the El system. The major program involves complete ownership by the State.

In 1918 the Commonwealth was brought face to face with the fact that it must save the Boston Elevated from bankruptcy or have its principal city hopelessly bogged down in a transportation chaos of the first magnitude. Need for the El was even greater at that time than it is now because there were fewer automobiles and virtually no bus complements.

At that time a plan was hastily worked out which, reduced to its essence, gave the state complete operational control over the El. This dominance was expressed in widely empowering phrases in the original act passed by the General Court.

State Becomes Manager

These provide that the board of trustees, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, shall "manage and operate" the El property; "receive and disburse its income and funds"; "regulate and fix fares"; "take and have possession of the properties in behalf of the Commonwealth."

These broad assignments of control made the State Board of Trustees the actual managers of the El system, and the old board of directors of the private El company simply were relegated to stand watch over the financial structure of the El concern.

In return for turning the management of the El over to the Commonwealth, the State promised that it would pay the stockholders a 5 per cent dividend on their shares.

Big Changes in 17 Years

During the 17 years that have elapsed since the State took over the El, the picture of local transportation has changed. In keeping with the tempo of the nation, service has been speeded up. Slow, lumbering cars which blocked motor traffic have been replaced with fleet underground equipment. This has necessitated new equipment and tunnels.

The old Elevated company had no funds for many of these improvements, especially the tunnels, so the work was done by the State and the situation now arises where the State has a larger investment in the service than does the private corporation—$96,531,000 as compared with $77,321,000.

One of the principal items in the inventory of the financial shell over which the El directors stand guard is the overhead structure. While the board of trustees estimated the portion from Haymarket Square to Forest Hills as being worth about $11,000,000, the private directors have themselves placed a much greater value upon it.

Offsetting $70,000,000

For the section from Sullivan Square to Haymarket Square and on to Forest Hills the El board has asked for $70,000,000. In a counter move the El removal proponents held that giving the El free use of the new tunnel for 40 years would offset the loss incurred by demolition of the structure.

This offer was based on the assumption that actual razing of the El could be accomplished simply by giving the metal to junk dealers who would carry it away. It was calculated that within 40 years the structure, which is already 30 years old, would be valueless because of depreciation.

In addition, use of the tunnel, it was estimated, would save the El system approximately $70,000 yearly in maintenance costs.

Those favoring El removal point to the better service they believe might result if the tunnel were built, and they especially emphasize the depressing effect the overhead structure has on property values all the way from Charlestown to Roxbury.

Would Be Load on City

On the other hand, those opposing removal point to the expenditures which will be required of the city of Boston and the Federal Government. Built as a PWA project, the city would still have to put up some amount up to $22,000,000. This would be a serious financial step for the city to take, and would mean either a substantial rise in El fares, or as seems more likely a rise in the Boston tax rate. Whether this increase in taxes, as yet uncalculable, would be justified by the increase in property values incident to the El removal is probably the prime question around which El razing discussions have revolved.

It was reported to the House of Representatives, while the El removal was under discussion, that property values in the vicinity of the El have gone down slightly during the past 28 years, while property values elsewhere in the city have gone up considerably.

President Confers With Army Chief: Vetoes Seven Bills

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt invited Gen. Douglas MacArthur, army chief of staff, to luncheon today.

The General will leave shortly, probably to command troops in the Philippines, and the President was prepared to talk with him about army affairs. General MacArthur remained on the job as chief of staff at Mr. Roosevelt's request to guide legislation through Congress.

The President announced action on eight bills yesterday. He vetoed seven and approved one. Among the bills vetoed was one to provide travel expenses for Spanish-American War veterans in the Philippines after the treaty of peace was signed. The President cited the cost at $7,000,000. He recently approved a bill restoring full pension payment to Spanish-American War veterans.

Mr. Roosevelt is still busy winding up work left by the closing rush of Congress. He took a few hours off yesterday for a Labor Day luncheon with friends.

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Cucumbers Native 3 For 10c

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Oxol Stop Having Yellow Washes 22c Qt Bot 2 Pint Bots 25c

Doggie Dinner 4 1 Lb Tins 29c
Sunbrite Cleanser 3 Tins 14c
Finast Tomato Juice 2 24 oz Tins 25c
Whole Milk Bread 20 oz Loaf 9c
Richmond Beans Plain or With Tomato Sauce Tin 5c

BUTTER Fancy Brookside Creamery Rolls LB 29c
EGGS Henfield Brand - Every Egg Carefully Candled DOZ 29c
BREAD WHOLE WHEAT 20 oz LOAF 7c

Finast Apple Sauce Made With Fancy York State Apples 2 No 2 Tins 17c
Corned Beef Libby's or Armour's - Mildly Cured 12 oz Tin 15c
Campbell's Tomato Soup Have Several Tins On Hand 3 Tins 20c
Kemp's Sun-Rayed TOMATO Juice Has a Flavor That Is Unsurpassable 2 13 oz Tins 15c
Uneeda Biscuits Plain or Salted - Equally Delicious 4 Pkgs 17c
Baker's Cocoa The Ideal Breakfast Cocoa for Everybody 2 ½ Lb Tins 19c
Hershey's BAKING CHOCOLATE Gives An Unusually Fine Flavor When Cooking 2 ½ Lb Bars 19c
Grape-Nuts Grape-Nuts Stay Crisp Package 16c
Wheaties Making New Friends Every Day 2 Pkgs 23c
Shredded Wheat Buy Two Packages and Save Money 2 Pkgs 23c
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Don't confuse my ideas of the human appeal with the merely sentimental . . . that there is sound selling sense behind all our schemes is evidenced by our evergrowing list of clients. I should appreciate the opportunity of telling you more of my ideas on this "human appeal" business.
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ENGLAND

Leagues for Peace Date From 600 B. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

National experience points the way to international government.

The necessity for order and justice based on law has brought a high degree of organization within nations. The same necessity has been at work from earliest times in dealings among nations. It has developed many useful procedures, of which the League is the latest.

Yet there never has been a world government comparable in authority to a powerful modern state.

Informed persons in 1920 had no illusions about the League as a super-state. Every article of the Covenant protects individual members against group decisions with which they do not agree. History provides examples of far stronger leagues among nations, but it must be borne in mind that the units involved were relatively small and never embraced the entire world, as Geneva's League is designed to do.

National Resistance

It is a popular theory propagated by minds states and international lawyers who are especially devoted to the ideal of state sovereignty, that there is in fact and should be in theory for all time something absolute or fixed about the limits to which international authority should be permitted to extend. Yet the development of modern states themselves largely denies this assumption. It is a highly relative, not absolute question. Modern states today claim and exercise absolute authority over their subjects and territories. They yield to a higher mandate only by consent, or under protest—if at all.

Yet consider how modern states were formed. All have gone through stages of union, confederation or amalgamation among formerly sovereign states under the pressure of enlarging economic or diplomatic demands. At every stage of transition from smaller to larger units of supreme governmental power, the smaller have fought to preserve their sovereignty. States today adopt the same attitude toward every effort for a world government.

Geneva's league is impaled on the many pointed horns of this exclusive nationalism.

Will there ever be a genuine world government?

Supreme Authority

Unless history reverses its trend, necessity will compel the strengthening rather than diminution of authority superior to individual states. Peace, order and economic well-being appear to depend upon establishment of supreme authority on certain vital subjects.

When disparities of size and complexity are allowed for, there is no essential difference between a small federated state on an island, and the future world community on its globe rotating in space.

As early as Greek times, the necessity made itself felt for federation among small states for mutual protection, convenience and preservation of peace.

Back to 600 B. C.

A distinct effort to substitute settlement of interstate differences by reason and law was made in the Amphictyonic League, about 600 B. C. War was not prohibited, but was limited in application. The league's purpose was to protect the members and preserve the Delphian temple. A council representing the 12 city-state members met regularly. Sanctions were provided against members who violated their pledges.

A larger league of Greek maritime states, called the Confederacy of Delos, was formed in 477 B. C. under Athenian leadership. It carried the idea of sanctions further. There was a fleet to protect the confederacy against Persia and to police the pirate-infested Aegean Sea. Provision also was made to enforce arbitral awards when disputes arose among members. This appears to be the first international navy and police force.

Athens later transformed the confederacy into a maritime empire. She imposed democratic constitutions on the other members.

Athens Ruled

Gradually the confederacy—an international agency—came under Athenian dominance, just as modern states have subordinated smaller units. This shows how artificial it is to set up a hard and fast distinction between national and international government.

There were many other Hellenic leagues. One, the Achaean League, started with 12 city-states and reached a zenith of 70—a large part of the then civilized world. Control of foreign policy was entrusted to a central assembly. There was a standing army and provision for adding to it. This league lasted until Rome conquered Greece.

The Roman Empire never developed into a genuine confederacy. But it established law and peace—backed by the legions—over more than 100 peoples and scores of countries. The Pax Romana—it its best—was a genuine peace, with the legions serving as police more than troops. War ceased for considerable periods, except on the wild northern frontiers.

Rome Falls

With the breakdown of Rome's power, anarchy and war burst upon Europe. The feudal system arose as an attempt to regain security. Eventually a measure of international solidarity came, on common resistance to foes from outside Europe. The Crusades were international adventures. Their armies were international on a grand scale.

But anarchy persisted, even in the name of religion. Religious wars tore Europe, and thinkers began to ponder how a higher government could be evolved to guarantee order and peace. A design for European union that went far beyond the fondest hopes of today was advanced early in the seventeenth century by Maximilian of Rosny, Duke of Sully, in the name of his late master, Henry IV of France.

Called the "Grand Design," its aim was to federate Europe for the purpose of eliminating war and providing for the pacific settlement of disputes. This scheme is strikingly similar to plans for European union discussed in recent years.

"New Europe"

A General Council or Senate would represent the 15 states of the "New Europe." Great powers were to have four commissioners; the lesser, two each, in a body of 66 elected every three years. Domestic as well as foreign affairs of members were submitted to Council decisions.

Regional needs were entrusted in part to about six minor councils to meet in their own areas. But the General Council had final power. Elaborate provision was made for a central army and navy, contributed by quotas from each member.

The "Grand Design" remained a design.

Sully, however, foreshadowed a solution not yet fully realized, but carried forward many steps in the present League of Nations.

William Penn, toward the end of the same century, published a plan for European peace through a Diet or Parliament.

At the peace conference of Utrecht, 1713, the Abbé de Saint-Pierre circulated a project modeled on the Grand Design. He went farther than the League Covenant in provision for sanctions. But no provision whatever was made for changes in the status quo. Article VIII attempted to define the aggressor and provided for his punishment by majority vote of the "Senate in the City of Peace." Geneva has not yet defined "aggressor" satisfactorily, and can act only by unanimous vote on vital issues.

To Preserve Status Quo

Other schemes were put forward, but the nearest approach to a functioning government for Europe came under the Holy Alliance of 1815. Despite its flaws and use for serving interests of the great powers, it represented a largely sincere effort to preserve peace — unfortunately too often confused with the status quo. In effect, the alliance was an armed consortium ready to intervene in domestic or foreign affairs of any state that threatened interests of the dominant powers. It never developed a permanent organization, and ceased to be a decisive influence by 1830.

Late in the nineteenth century, a growing peace movement reached its first great triumph in the Hague Conference of 1899. At the instance of Tsar Nicholas II, Europe's 20 governments met with four from Asia, the United States and Mexico. Arms limitation, rules of war and arbitration were on the agenda. A resolution was passed on arms limitation—since no stronger action proved feasible. Conventions "humanizing war were prepared for the governments' ratification. Finally, the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Controversies provided for voluntary arbitration and a Permanent International Court of Arbitration—still existent at the Hague beside the permanent Court of International Justice.

Final Steps

With the twentieth century came a spurt of interest in international law and co-operation. The second Hague Conference, 1907, assembled all of the independent nations of the world except Costa Rica, Honduras, Liberia and Ethiopia. Twelve ambassadors were included among the 244 members and attachés. It carried on the work of the first conference, but world opinion was straining at the leash for radical advance, and so was disappointed by the meager results.

Here, then, in sketchiest outline, are precedents galore for the League. It is not an invention of Versailles. It responds to some of the deepest needs and desires of humanity. However imperfect its mechanism or halting its progress—due largely to the expediency of Versailles and the jealous sovereignty of states—Geneva represents a power that runs through all history.

This power must improve its outward expressions, but is not likely to reverse its forward motion because selfish or despotic forces arise in its path.

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U. S. Warns Russia To Keep Hands Off

(Continued from Page 1)

of the underlying purpose of Congress in passing the resolution. His declaration in behalf of peace, and of co-operation with like-minded nations in behalf of peace, is accepted as a clear-cut commitment on the part of the Administration.

While President Roosevelt was emphasizing America's policy of neutrality, the State Department was issuing the text of a remarkable statement on the Russian crisis.

Hands Off!

Not only is the United States to keep its hands clear of European entanglements, it seems, but it will demand a similar hands-off policy on the part of other countries in regard to its own affairs. Russia, declared the State Department text, has clearly violated its written pledge of 1933 not to tolerate within its borders activities designed for the "overthrow of the political or social order of the United States."

The State Department text was couched in a tone of icy coldness. It made no concessions to diplomatic good will, but confined itself strictly to two facts: First, that in language so clear and so unambiguous as to leave no possible room for doubt, the Soviet Government, in resuming relations with the United States in 1933 pledged itself to refrain from propaganda activities; and second, that it has broken that pledge through toleration of the activities of the Communist International.

"That there has been a clean cut disregard and disavowal of the pledge by the Soviet Government is obvious," the statement said.

The statement was not in the nature of a diplomatic note, and will not be sent formally to Moscow. It was designed to set forth the position of the United States after the previous exchange of brusque communications between the two countries.

What happens next in the strained relations with Moscow depends on Russia's further action. It is made plain that no further diplomatic remonstrance will be needed from America to prelude an actual break in relations. Nevertheless, Washington believes the State Department would still avoid an outright break if possible, believing that it is better able to control propaganda with representatves in Russia, than outside.

Phoenix Occupational Tax Is Declared Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—First court battle over the new Phoenix municipal occupational tax resulted in defeat for the city. Judge C. C. Faires, in Superior Court granted to Frank Engle and Jack Showell a permanent injunction restraining the city from collecting a tax of $25 a day on their "news agency," which disseminates information of horse racing and other sporting events. He upheld the contention of the plaintiffs that the tax was "oppressive, unreasonable, discriminatory, and hence unconstitutional."

Hull's Statement Warns Russia To Halt Communists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The text of Secretary Cordell Hull's statement on the recent Soviet note replying to the protest of Communist activities in America follows:

The recent note of this Government to the Government of the Soviet Union and the reply of that Government raises the issue whether that Government, in disregard of an express agreement entered into at the time of recognition in 1933, will permit organizations or groups operating on its territory to plan and direct movements contemplating the overthrow of the political or social order of the United States.

For 16 years this Government withheld recognition—as did many other governments—mainly for the reason that the Soviet Government had failed to respect the right of this nation to maintain its own political and social order without interference by organizations conducting in or from Soviet territory activities directed against our institutions.

Effects Upon Peace

In 1933 this Government observing the serious effects upon peace and prosperity of the many partial or dislocated international relationships throughout the world, took up anew the question whether the United States and the Soviet Union, two of the largest nations, could not find a way to establish more natural and normal relations, which would afford a basis for genuine friendship and collaboration to promote peace and improve material conditions both at home and abroad.

After various stipulations in writing had first been carefully drafted and agreed upon by representatives of the two governments, recognition was accorded to the Government of the Soviet Union by this Government, in November, 1933. One of the most important provisions of the agreement thus reached was the pledge of the Soviet Government to respect the right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

Propaganda Forbidden

The essence of this pledge was the obligation assumed by the Soviet Government not to permit persons or groups on its territory to engage in efforts or movements directed toward the overthrow of our institutions. The representative of the Soviet Government declared in writing that

"Coincident with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two governments, it will be the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: . . .

"4. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives of officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions."

Aimed at Comintern

The language of the above-quoted paragraph irrefutably covers activities of the Communist International, which was then, and still is, the outstanding world Communist organization, with headquarters at Moscow.

In its reply of Aug. 27, 1935, to this Government's note of Aug. 25, 1935, the Soviet Government almost in so many words repudiates the pledge which it gave at the time of recognition that "it will be the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . not to permit . . . and to prevent" the very activities against which this Government has complained and protested.

Not for a moment denying or questioning the fact of Communist International activities on Soviet territory involving interference in the internal affairs of the United States, the Soviet Government denies having made any promise "not to permit . . . and to prevent" such activities of that organization on Soviet territory, asserting that it "has not taken upon itself obligations of any kind with regard to the Communist International."

Disregard Obvious

That the language of the pledge, as set out above, is absolutely clear and in no way ambiguous, and that there has been a clean-cut disregard and disavowal of the pledge by the Soviet Government is obvious.

The American Government, having previously made oral complaints of failure by the Soviet Government to carry out its pledge, and being deeply concerned over the growing instability of international relations and the dangerous consequences thereof to peace and economic recovery, sought most earnestly in its note of Aug. 25 to impress upon the Soviet Government the sanctity of its pledge, to the end that there might be between the two nations continued development of friendly and official relations and valuable collaboration in many beneficial ways. When in its reply the Soviet Government indicated an intention entirely to disregard its promise "to prevent" such activities as those complained of it struck a severe blow at the fabric of friendly relations between the two countries.

Friendship Endangered

To summarize, in view of the plain language of the pledge, it is not possible for the Soviet Government to disclaim its obligation to prevent activities on its territory directed toward overthrowing the political or social order in the United States. And that Government does not and cannot disclaim responsibility on the ground of inability to carry out the pledge, for its authority within its territorial limits is supreme and its power to control the acts and utterances of organizations and individuals within those limits is absolute.

It remains to be seen to what extent the intention indicated by the Soviet Government's reply, which is directly contrary to "the fixed policy" declared in its pledge, will be carried into effect. If the Soviet Government pursues a policy of permitting activities on its territory involving interference in the internal affairs of the United States instead of "preventing" such activities as its written pledge provides, the friendly and official relations between the two countries cannot but be seriously impaired. Whether such relations between these two great countries are thus unfortunately to be impaired and co-operative opportunities for vast good to be destroyed will depend upon the attitude and action of the Soviet Government.

Russia Places Order For 7 Cargo Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Middlesbrough, Eng.

SOVIET Russia has placed an order with a shipbuilding firm here for seven cargo vessels to be used in the timber-carrying trade. The order is valued at £400,000 and is one of the largest shipping orders given to this district for many months.

It is considered probable that more ships will be ordered by the Soviets when these seven are completed and paid for.

Belgian People Pay Their Homage To Queen Astrid

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (AP)—Belgium's beloved Queen Astrid was borne today to a royal crypt through streets lined with 500,000 of her subjects.

In acknowledgement of the Queen's great love for children and the afflicted, 20,000 school children lined one side of the funeral route extending five miles from the Cathedral of St. Gedule where services were held to the Church of Our Lady of Laeken, place of interment.

Bareheaded, Leopold III, the young King of the Belgians, walked behind the Queen's caisson. Prince Carl of Sweden, Queen Astrid's father, walked to the right of Leopold. On the King's left was his brother, the Count of Flanders. Behind him walked the Duke of York, Great Britain's official representative, and other European royalty and dignitaries, all in uniform.

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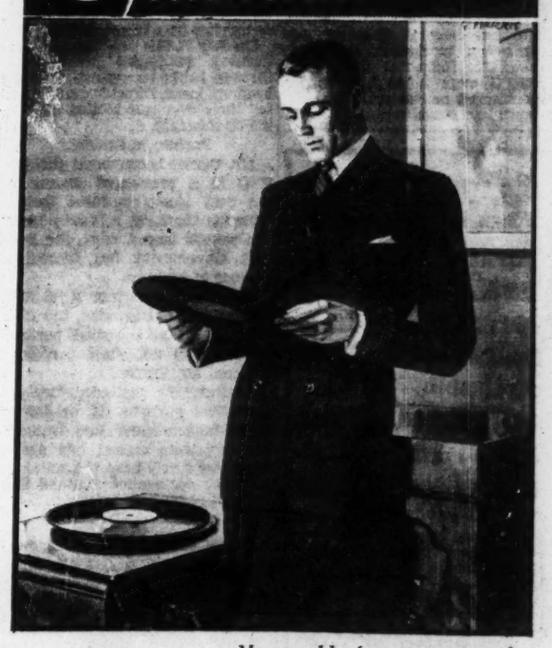

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Air Trophy Won By Illinois Flier Before Big Crowd

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3 (AP)—Harold Neumann of Moline, Ill., held the highest prize offered by the 1935 national air races today—the Thompson trophy.

Neumann flew a plane known as "Mr. Mulligan" 10 laps around a misty 15-mile course yesterday to win first place in the trophy race. His average speed was 220 miles an hour.

Not until he came to earth after the race did Neumann know he had won. He thought Col. Roscoe Turner, far in the lead for eight laps, had won the race.

A broken oil line brought Turner down as he streaked around the course on the ninth lap at a speed of nearly four miles a minute. A crowd estimated by air race officials at 85,000 persons saw Turner head his plane almost straight up into the sky to get off the course and then land it safely.

Wittman Second

S. J. Wittman of Oshkosh, Wis., finished the Thompson race in second place less than a minute behind Neumann. He averaged 218 miles an hour. Roger Don Rae of Lemont, Ill., was third at a speed of 218 miles an hour; Joe Jacobson of Chicago was fourth at 209; Lee Miles of Farmingdale, L. I., was fifth with 193, and Marion McKeen of Los Angeles was sixth with 188.

Neumann collected $6750 for taking first place. He also won all three heats of the L. W. Greve trophy race.

James H. Doolittle set the record of 252 miles an hour for the Thompson race here in 1932.

Bombing and attacking demonstrations, as well as formation maneuvers by marine and army fliers, ranked as one of the most interesting events of the aviation spectacle.

Bound for Argentina

Bound for the Argentine and a return flight in search of a new world's nonstop distance flying record, James C. Prosser and Gilbert Stoll took off yesterday on their leisurely southward journey.

In their Bellanca monoplane they will fly by easy stages to Bahia Blanca, 400 miles south of Buenos Aires. The Cleveland fliers hope to set a new nonstop record on the flight back to Cleveland, 6400 miles.

They hope to make the record flight in 70 hours, their most difficult hazard being a narrow pass in the Andes mountains.

If they are successful, America will regain the supremacy in long distance flights. The present record for straight-line nonstop flight is 5627 miles, set by Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos of France when they flew from New York to Syria in 1933.

Aircraft Squadrons of American Marine Force

Wide World

Fliers Perform Maneuvers at National Air Races at Cleveland

New Deal Praise and Attacks Heard in Labor Day Speeches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The politically minded sought today to read signs of the future from the tenor of Labor Day speeches which contained both praise and condemnation of the Roosevelt Administration.

Leaders of organized labor generally applauded the social legislation enacted under the New Deal, assailed its opponents and expressed new hopes for the future. Administration foes, on the other hand, mounted platforms to unleash new attacks.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in a Canton, Ohio, address that the basis for "a better social and economic order has been laid."

Criticized by Talmadge

In contrast, Eugene Talmadge, Democratic Governor of Georgia, described the Administration as "the greatest enemy of labor."

"When the policy of the Government is to make jobs fewer," he asserted in a speech at Sioux Falls, S. D., "labor is the first to suffer."

Mr. Talmadge's statement was made a day after John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, had told a Labor Day gathering:

"Organized labor in the contest that is to come has no choice but to support the President morally, with votes, and with its frugal pennies. Of the result there can be no doubt."

Opposing Views

Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate, spoke at a Republican rally in Chicago. He said "higher living costs" and "higher taxes" would aid Republican chances for victory because they were "uniformly fatal for the party which has to defend them." He urged Republicans to adopt the portions of the Democratic Party platform which he said the President had "repudiated."

At Boston, Secretary Perkins of the Labor Department described the recently enacted Social Security Act as "perhaps the most useful and fundamental single piece of federal legislation in the interest of wage earners in the United States." She called it "a sound and reasonable plan and framed with due regard for the present state of economic recovery."

Colonel Roosevelt Speaks

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., speaking at Rockford, Ill., accused the Administration of making "a consistent attempt to subvert our form of government and substitute therefor some hybrid importation from Russia, Germany or Italy." He asserted the Administration had "squandered the wealth of the nation."

In a speech at Oklahoma City which was unattended by the state's Democratic leaders, Senator Huey Long of Louisiana declared that if President Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover are nominated again in 1936 "you're going to have another candidate."

Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. secretary, speaking at Madison, Wis., reviewed the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, the social security, railroad retirement, the Guffey coal and the work relief laws. He praised Congress and the President for their enactment.

Better Day for Workers Forecast by Union Chief

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 3 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed the belief in a Labor Day address yesterday that improved economic conditions are in prospect for the working people of the nation.

He said it was his opinion the nation is at present in a formative period of a social justice program and policy which ultimately will be expanded, providing for the jobless, the dependent aged and sick, and for undernourished children.

Unless the working day is shortened, he declared, the army of the nation's unemployed will become permanent.

"Labor makes its choice," he added. "It prefers to see men and women employed, earning a livelihood, rather than to be fed as the wards of the Government."

South Carolina Troops Guard Mills at Pelzer

PELZER, S. C., Sept. 3 (AP)—National Guard bayonets ringed the Pelzer Manufacturing Company's two plants here at opening time today to prevent a possible recurrence of yesterday's strike rioting, in which a woman was killed and a score wounded.

As military authorities took over the work of maintaining peace in the strike-torn area, civil officers devoted themselves to a "roundup" of those accused of participating in the riot. Strike sympathizers are alleged to have fired hundreds of bullets at a crowd of persons desiring work.

G. W. Henson, 64, was in the county jail at Anderson, charged with murder in connection with the killing of Mrs. Bertha Kelly, young mother of two children. She fell as rifle, pistol and shotgun fire raked the area in front of the main plant while a similar skirmish was in progress at another plant some distance away. Nine other men were held for investigation, and Sheriff W. A. Clamp said additional arrests would be made.

Witnesses said the firing began when a man taking his family to work drove his car through the line of pickets.

Col. Roosevelt Says President Seeks Iron Hand

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 3 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., in an address last night at a three-county Republican rally, charged the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration with making a "consistent attempt to subvert our form of government and substitute therefor some hybrid importation from Russia, Germany or Italy."

Inclement weather forced the rally indoors.

The speaker charged that the President is "striving to concentrate in his hands dictatorial powers."

"No one need tell me," he added, "that Frankfurter, Cohen, Tugwell, Corcoran, et al, do not know what they wish to attain.

"All of them, in my opinion, are men who hate our American form of government and have seized upon this opportunity to try to destroy it.

President Is Responsible

"The President must be fully aware of this, for he is heading the movement. He is responsible. He has the power. He appointed them. He can remove them. He must be defeated if American ideals are to live."

Colonel Roosevelt charged that the present Administration "has squandered the wealth of the nation and bound on the backs of our children a burden under which they will be struggling all their lives."

"More wealth has been destroyed by this Administration than ever has been destroyed in the history of the world in a like period, except by war or pestilence," Colonel Roosevelt said in attacking the present farm program.

Never Produced Enough

"Statistics," he said, "prove that even in the good years of farm production we were not producing enough of practically all of our products to satisfy the consuming power of the American people . . . or to furnish a proper diet for all of our American people."

Colonel Roosevelt charged the Administration, instead of building up the purchasing power of those unable to buy proper food to achieve a "... abundant life for all," had "destro... crops, destroyed food, destroyed capital, food is wealth."

He cited the case of Alex Badore, Malone, N. Y., who, he said, had no intention of raising hogs and was paid $1240 for not raising them.

Exploited for Foreigners

As result of AAA, Colonel Roosevelt declared, the United States today is importing hogs from Australia and Canada and beef from Argentina.

"We plowed under our corn, and now we are paying for it from South America and Europe," he added.

The Colonel said the United States imported 17,620,195 bushels of corn in the first six months of 1935, whereas in predepression years the nation exported about 1,500,000 bushels of corn a year.

Declaring that the same condition holds true with regard to other crops, Colonel Roosevelt charged, "We are being exploited for the benefit of foreigners."

Young Republicans Call For Constitution Defense

DES MOINES, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Young Republican National Committee issued a call today for Constitution Day celebrations in 2000 counties Sept. 17, "to reawaken the public to a realization that the Constitution is as vitally alive today as it was in 1787."

George Olmstead, chairman, said plans were being made for a demonstration at Constitution Hall in Philadelphia, or "some other suitably historic place."

"Under the weight of an economic depression and the subtle influence of men high in government places, the people are becoming aware of a gradual undermining of confidence in the principles that have made our country great," the committee said. "The time has come for young men and young women to again unite to oppose a common enemy and preserve the American principles that are written in the Constitution."

Boys Travel for Education

Believing that a cross-country tour was worth a year in college, a Griffin, Ga., man financed a 10,000-mile trip around the United States for his two sons. The boys, Hulette and Lenis Park, are University of Georgia students.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Sept. 8

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

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Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHJS, 1120kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

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Ten Guesses (78)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; it was Burns.
2—No; it is a town in the French Sudan, Africa.
3—No; the words are sounded Pel Mel.
4—Yes; Massachusetts boasts 4,313,000, and Missouri has 3,668,000.
5—No; "tall," "slender," and "wore a black coat" are not co-ordinate sentence elements; and they should not be strung together like three adjectives. Better recast to: "She was tall and slender, and wore a black cloak."
6—No; it is solid carbon dioxide. When this gas is compressed and chilled, it changes first to a liquid, then to a solid.
7—No.
8—Yes.
9—Yes.
10—Yes; the humorist left an estate estimated at more than $2,500,000.

Unrest of Labor Laid to Defects In Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 3—Calling on management to devote special attention to supplying worker opportunity, thus lessening the need for social security, two speakers brought the four-day sessions of the annual Conference on Industrial Relations to a close here Saturday.

The consensus of those present was that the keynote of the conference might be stated as follows: "Resolved, that the time has come in employer-employee relations to place the emphasis on the mutual interests of both in order to remove the emphasis on the too frequent assumption that there is a conflict of interests between the worker and his employer."

Individual Advancement

The first speaker of the closing day, Whiting Williams, lecturer, writer and industrial relations counselor, of Cleveland, Ohio, expressed the opinion that the tendency of too much social security and too little opportunity had a tendency to make a worker class with small hope of individual advancement.

Citing some of his many experiences, Mr. Williams declared that he was convinced the normal American worker was not mainly concerned with the intricacies of legislation, nor was he greatly impressed with the Government's theories of security. The worker was, however, intensely interested in the chance to go to this or that job level as fast as he earns it.

"The American worker," he declared, "has remained an American. If you want to find an individualist look up a second generation American worker. Based on this fact, management would do well," he advised, "to devote attention these days to the everyday relationships between the workers and their immediate bosses.

Faulty Management

"Numerous individual grievances play a greater part in stimulating labor unrest than do labor agitators or socialistic minorities," he said, "and such grievances are only possible under faulty management.

"Faulty management results in five crumbs of discontent—inefficient, and hard-boiled foremen, ineffective shop councils, differentials in wage, inadequate protection or jobs along lines of seniority, and methods of pay so complex as to prevent the individual worker from knowing what he has earned each day."

Mr. Williams concluded with this advice to employers: "Stand pat; go along with the Government; keep faith with the American worker; have faith in the future; and never get into the state of mind where you will let the worker or Government 'out-fair' you."

Lesson of Depression

Picking up a similar theme, Dr. William Franklin Spafford of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., remarked that the economics as taught in the schools operates on the acceptance of the influence of human selfishness. "The lesson of the depression," he ventured, "was not that we can legislate human selfishness out, but that we should not protect that type of human selfishness which may deprive us of an economic rough justice.

"The average man feels the depression chiefly as to his degree of insecurity, and this degree is enhanced or diminished by the degree of distortion between one line of manufactures or service and another."

Dr. Spafford declared that on the management of big business interests rests the responsibility of dealing justice to employees, because the trend toward huge organizations on account of their greater efficiency has deprived the majority of workers of the opportunity of developing their own careers in their own way.

Mrs. Harold L. Ickes

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes, who was killed in an automobile accident near Santa Fe, N. M., was elected to the Illinois General Assembly in 1928 as a Republican Representative from the seventh district and was re-elected in 1930 and 1932. She retired in 1934.

She served for a number of years as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois. She married Harold Ickes in 1911. Her interest in politics dated back to her husband's campaigns and his efforts to elect Hiram Johnson and Charles Evans Hughes to the Presidency.

She was vitally interested in, and a stanch supporter of, national prohibition.

Mrs. Ickes devoted much of her time to her work for better housing—she was a pioneer in this type of endeavor—and for child welfare. She always ran for office as a Republican.

She had studied extensively the Navajo and the Pueblo tribes and in 1933 published a book entitled "Mesa Land, the History and Romance of the American Southwest," in which she displayed a wide knowledge of her favorite hobby, archaeology.

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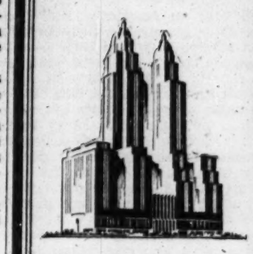

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Our Latchstring Out for Every 'Foreign Student'

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers
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The Stranger Within Our Gates

How Can We Make the 'Foreign Students' in Our Colleges Feel at Home?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOON a fresh host of "foreign students" will arrive in the United States. Some will study for their Master's Degrees, others will begin or go on with a four-year course in American colleges. What impression of America and Americans will we wish them to carry away with them? Of those who left us last June—did they have opportunity to know us as individuals? Were our latch-strings out to them and do we miss them now they are gone?

We know our universities are well equipped to give the training and knowledge they came seeking; but should not this long anticipated experience mean more to them than a mere furthering of scholastic knowledge?

Observation of the students in the colleges that are fortunate enough to have International Houses, would soon disabuse anyone of the thought that students from various countries have different temperaments and a tenacious hold on traditional feuds, making international peace impossible.

In conversation with a young chap from Korea who has been in the United States for the last five years, receiving part of his high school education and continuing through the university, I was interested to hear him say that he felt the thought of the world was becoming kinder. In his own words, "You cannot fight a friend." Laying his hand over his heart he continued, "It is in here, I cannot explain it, but if you have a friend you do not want to fight him."

Not long ago I received a letter from a woman who had learned of my interest in making "foreign students" feel at home in the United States. "What can we who do not live in college towns do in order to meet these 'foreign students?'" she asked. I answered that in my experience I had always found where there was a will there was a way. There are many families from other lands in our immediate vicinity. The women, busy with the children and household tasks, do not have the opportunity to learn our language as quickly as the men. One can make a special friend of some timid little "foreigner," who looks on at our busy lives with shy and longing eyes. I am thinking of my little Chinese friend who is the wife of one of our foreign students. She came to me the day after I had called on her, and asked so earnestly, "Please teach me?" Dear little friend, how much she has taught me by her gentle manners and soft voice, and her love and veneration for her parents and elders. So easy to teach because always so obedient!

The last time my Armenian friend came to see me before leaving for his own country, I asked him to tell me, without reserve, what we could have done to have made his stay in America more enjoyable. This is what he said:

Students from some countries prefer to live together in groups and are perfectly contented among themselves and with the associations of the classrooms. Others who are very studious bury themselves in their textbooks and have little time for social contacts. Some would like to make friends, but receiving no encouragement, bury themselves in their studies and say the American people do not wish to be friendly. But, there are others, himself for one, who would have liked to have lived with an American family, to have eaten his meals with them and been allowed to join in their family circle. He felt he was going back to his country on the borders of Asia Minor with a very limited idea of the American people. Many of his friends, he said, were taking back with them quite an erroneous idea of American hospitality, he was sure.

So with the memory of the immortal Jane Addams in our hearts and her example ever before us, and with our children to lead the way, let us make a friend of every foreign student who crosses our path, try to smooth his way in this land of ours, so strangely different from his own, and help him to feel at home in the United States for his brief year or so with us.

Is Democracy in Government a Practical Ideal?

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

As the Youth Round Table is a discussion column, the opinions set forth in it are not necessarily those of The Christian Science Monitor.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REPLIES to our friend from Texas are still coming in, and today you hear from New Jersey on the subject. First, though, is another "Round Tabler" from England—this time on government.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

I have read with interest the contributions to the Round Table, and as you stated that more material was required, perhaps you may find room for some of this letter.

The interest shown by many of this group in government and social work is one in which I have always shared, though like many of my school and college friends, I was impatient with our form of government because it never seemed to get anything done, and at one time I felt a distinct leaning toward the idea of some sort of dictatorship, in the hope that it would make for speedy and energetic legislation.

Two years' work among children in one of the slum districts of London and some acquaintance with the work of the National Council of Social Service gave me an insight into the appalling living conditions of a large percentage of our city population, conditions which I would never have dreamed could be tolerated in an apparently humane and civilized country. While acknowledging the excellent work being done by innumerable charitable societies, the apparently universal fear of bold action to remedy glaring social evils shown by all parties, gave rise to feelings of disillusionment and almost of despair. During this time I attended meetings of the London County Council, and was struck by what seemed to me like apathy on the part of the Municipal Reform Party. This gave me a lively sympathy with the small but apparently sincere Labor minority.

Then came the stirring news of the split in the Labor Cabinet and the formation of the National Government, followed by the amazing and overwhelming support given it by the country at the general election. I was in London the night the election returns came in, and it was an unforgettable experience.

The spirit of new hope, of unity and faith that was abroad that night seemed to prove that the country was awake and determined to show that a great emergency could be faced without a breakdown of democratic institutions.

Since then much of that hope and faith has been justified. The balanced budget, the far-reaching slum clearance policy, the attack on the depressed areas problem, the support of occupational centers for the unemployed, the formation of the London Transport Board and the vigorous if spectacular measures of Mr. Hore Belisha, all made me feel that at last we had a Government that was not afraid of action of any description. At the same time, the new Labor majority in the L. C. C., under the energetic leadership of Mr. Herbert Morrison, is carrying on the much needed awakening process in the municipal government of the capital. A more liberal financial policy was inaugurated, the long wrangle about Waterloo Bridge was ended abruptly and recently the ban on married women workers, which had always seemed to me a scandalous injustice, was removed.

A close study of the course of events in Italy, Russia, and Germany during the past few years has certainly cured me of any desire to see a dictatorial regime, whatever the label, in my own country, while the record of the National Government, however inadequate in some respects, furnishes proof of the possibility of vigorous action and unity of purpose within the flexible limits of our democratic form of government.

Of course there still seem to be urgent and complex problems before us, such as the disquieting decision to increase our navy and air force, the 2,000,000 still unemployed, the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, the uncertainty of European peace, but when one has become convinced that freedom and democracy are not impracticable ideals, incompatible with good government, that, however mistaken at times its methods, the will of one's country, as shown by the peace ballot, is for peace and good will among nations, then one can go forward with fresh courage and assurance of the ultimate triumph of good, discarding the sense of frustration and futility which before seemed so difficult to avoid.

(Miss) E. A. J.

* * *

And now Miss E. F. of New Jersey, who suggests that:

We Need to Start With Ourselves

New Jersey

To the Round Table:

When I read the letter by the Texas college freshman, in the Aug. 13 issue, in which he expressed himself as opposed to cynicism over causes of war, I had been thinking about war, its cause and cure, at that very moment.

I am opposed to war, in nations, in states, in businesses, and in myself.

It seems to me that the only practical way to work out amicable agreements and to prevent and cure wars is to start with ourselves. We mustn't jerk our thumbs at our neighbor like the men in the Tweed Ring, and say, "'Twas him." Have you ever heard a mother say to two quarreling children, "Never mind who started it, or whose fault it is, stop it, both of you"? She is right. But to leave the situation at this point would be work only half done. The next step is to correct and reverse your own attitude. If you cannot love your brother, how can you hope to look for higher things from others? We cannot humanly judge others correctly while making the same mistakes ourselves in our own experiences.

I should say they are mistaken ideals which send men to war. Is it ideal to fight with another because of an ideal? Rather it would seem that men fight because of fear, fear of losing something, fear of not having enough, etc Ideals belong to peace, and love, and brotherliness.

The solution to the individual problem of war is for each of us to eradicate warlike qualities in himself. National war starts within the conscious thinking of individuals. National peace must do the same. If we think peace, let us act peace, live peace. I have higher authority for saying that as a man thinks, so he is. Try it out on your experiences, if you don't think it will work. But it is important that we do not use peaceful action in some instances, and then try to excuse ourselves in others when the task looks hard.

Held up in the light of eternal brotherhood, war is inexcusable. We cannot gain the ultimate in a day, but we can begin today.

I agree with the young man, in that mere mass-psychology and lip-service is no solution for anything. The only thing it proves is that sheep will follow each other mechanically (one go—all go). This is true of those who talk of peace, yet do not do their part by living peacefully. It takes two to make a quarrel, and one cannot fight if one harbors no resentment. If a man demand of us, can we find it in our heart lovingly to offer more? Does this seem so hard? But we are setting an example for him to do unto us. Someone has to set the example. Let us be the ones. We are then pioneers. Pioneers cannot wait for their neighbors to accompany them. In that case there would be no pioneers.

Then, too, there is this comforting thought: confusion, irritation, sudden fear, and its ilk, cannot disturb a truly peaceful man, a man full of peace. (Miss) E. F.

The Pack Horse Library of Leslie County, Kentucky, Covers 57 Mountain Schools and Communities. This Is One of More Than 1000 Library Projects in the United States Carried Through Under the Auspices of the Womens Work of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Pack-Horse Library in the Hills

Along Back Roads in Kentucky Ride FERA Librarians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT'S no easy job that four young women, traveling librarians in Leslie County, Kentucky, have. They feel well repaid, however, when they see the smiles of the youngsters for whose sake they penetrate deep into the mountain fastnesses by horseback.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, director of women's work of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, considers the Kentucky mountain library project one of the most interesting examples of service rendered under the work relief program, but she calls attention to the fact that 41 other states are using relief funds to extend library service, at the same time furnishing employment to needy women.

There are no roads to the mountain cabins down in Kentucky. The hill folk use the creek beds for travel and the FERA librarians have taken to them too. They pack up their books in stout leather saddlebags, strap them on either side of their horses and ride for hours along winding ravines until they come to an isolated rural school or community center. Often a one-room log building serves double duty as school and community center.

One route for the pack-horse library goes up "Hell-Fer-Sartin Creek," a tortuous twisting stream with a rocky bed and brush-tangled banks. At Devil's Jump Branch, the four women riders separate, each going up a different tributary.

Altogether, they cover 57 mountain schools and communities, picking up and replenishing the book stocks so that the 500 books, collected by the county board of education and interested citizens, circulate throughout the whole territory in order that the mountaineers may get their "book larnin."

In the country as a whole, close to 1000 library projects have furnished work relief for more than 10,000 women, Mrs. Woodward reports.

Bookmobiles in Mississippi

Mississippi has a program that reaches into remote rural sections with books and magazines. In many sections, "bookmobiles" or libraries on wheels are used to serve sections where libraries heretofore have been unknown. The activities provide employment for both those with library training or experience and to unskilled workers.

Families who had no money wanted to contribute to the book collection so they gave eggs, molasses, canned fruit and hens that could be sold to buy books for the library. A few shelves in a filling station, garage, crossroads grocery or in a home serve as library headquarters in communities where there are no library buildings.

Libraries have provided a large amount of relief work in collecting books and magazines, cleaning, fumigating, mending, rebinding, oiling leather bindings, shellacking and numbering, clipping newspapers, making scrapbooks, mounting pictures and arranging exhibits. Clerical workers have been given employment classifying, cataloguing, indexing, taking inventories, compiling bibliographies and reading lists, bringing references up to date, and transcribing books into Braille for blind readers.

Reports from 29 states show that more than 2,000,000 library books have been repaired by FERA workers. In comparison with the values created, the amount of money spent on such projects has been found to be exceptionally small.

In Detroit, approximately 1000 women moved from school to school in small groups renovating textbooks. It was estimated that they increased the life of the average book by a year, or a third of its service time, which meant a saving to the schools of about $105,000. With materials costing only $38, one county project in Nevada restored 8000 volumes. In Haverhill, Mass., 20 relief workers made nearly 25,000 repairs on books in the public library.

Many school and public libraries had their storerooms crammed with valuable material in the form of magazines, pamphlets and clippings which librarians have not had time to put into usable shape. Trained women have been put to work sorting, classifying and cataloguing it. Unskilled workers have clipped, pasted, made scrapbooks and mounted photographs.

In Shawano County, Wisconsin, community libraries have been established in 12 villages previously without library facilities.

Enthusiastic praise has come from school and library authorities. Miss Elizabeth Elkins, director of women's work in New Hampshire, writes: "Work has been accomplished by these women which would have taken years for the public libraries to have accomplished in their present overworked condition. In several cases the achievements were made which had long been necessary, but had been left undone for lack of workers and provision therefor."

Material for Choral Speaking

Fourth Type—Sequence Speech
(One Verse, Line or Stanza Assigned to One or Two Pupils)

This is the fourth of six articles written by Miss Elizabeth Keppie, a well-known pioneer in the choral-speech movement.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE pattern of some poems and jingles is in short stanzas of two verses or lines. These poems often carry a different image in each successive verse or stanza. They form a succession of events or consecutive steps in a story. This type of poetry is very well adapted to what we call sequence choral speaking; or that form of group speech in which, each individual may say one verse or stanza by himself. He maintains the rhythm, rate, line attack and tone of the poem. This style of choric speaking helps to develop confidence, assurance, and alertness in each member of the class or choir. It affords opportunity for each to give his own individual interpretation, to his particular bit. It reveals to the teacher each individual's status and the class needs. It adds zest also to choral speaking, and contributes material for a diversified and interesting program of choral verse speaking. (M. G. means Mother Goose.)

Sequence Material
First Period
Motor and Rhythmic Age
Poems With Refrains

One, Two Buckle My Shoe	—M. G.
Bow Wow, Says the Dog	—M. G.
Pease Pudding Hot	—M. G.
Bye Baby Bunting	—M. G.
The Herring Loves the Moonlight	—M. G.
Solomon Grundy	—M. G.
The Cock Doth Crow	—M. G.
Ding Dong Bell	—M. G.
Mix a Pancake	—C. Rossetti
The Little Turtle	—V. Lindsay

Poems Without Refrains

Monday's Child	—M. G.
The Cuckoo Is a Fine Bird	—M. G.
On the First of March	—M. G.
Little Wind	—K. Greenaway
The Cat	—M. B. Miller
The Bullfrog	—M. B. Miller
The Difference	—L. E. Richards
Happiness	—A. A. Milne
The Little Fairies	—M. Burnham
One and One	—M. M. Dodge

Second Period
Imaginative Age
Poems With Refrains

Freight Boats	—J. Tippett
Marjorie's Calendar	—T. B. Aldrich
Singing	—Stevenson
The Owl	—Tennyson
The Hens	—E. N. Roberts
Smells	—C. Morley
Who Likes the Rain?	—C. D. Bates
Old Shellover	—De La Mare
Hide and Seek	—De La Mare
Before Dawn	—Cane

Poems Without Refrains

The Kitten's In the Dairy	—E. Farjeon
Six Green Singers	—E. Farjeon
The Children's Bells	—E. Farjeon
What Robin Told	—G. Cooper
Only One Mother	—G. Cooper
Wishes	—R. Fyleman
Dream of a Girl	—W. B. Rands
The Pedlar's Caravan	—W. B. Rands
Breakfast Song	—E. Poulsson
In the Fashion	—A. A. Milne

Third Period
Heroic Age
Poems With Refrains

The Months	—Anon.
Tapestry Trees	—W. Morris
Godfrey Gordon Gustavus	—W. B. Rands
The Lion	—V. Lindsay
Lame Boy and the Fairy	—V. Lindsay
What Is Good?	—J. B. O'Reilly
The Buckle	—De La Mare
Check	—J. Stephens
The Fifteen Acres	—J. Stephens
After the March Rain	—Wordsworth

Poems Without Refrains

Old Carol	—Anon.
Daybreak	—Longfellow
Pirate Don Durk of Dowdee	—M. Merryman
The Blind Men and the Elephant	—G. Saxe
September	—H. H. Jackson
The Lovable Child	—E. Poulsson
The Sun Says His Prayers	—V. Lindsay
A Tragic Story	—Thackery
His Away	—Scott
Topsy Turvey World	—Rands

Fourth Period
Romantic Age
Poems With Refrains

When Icicles Hang	—Shakespeare
I Hear America Singing	—W. Whitman
A Tract for Autos	—Guiterman
Why I No Longer Travel	—L. E. Richards
Eletelephony	—L. E. Richards
The Beatitudes	—Matt. V, 1-12 Bible
Leisure	—W. Davis
Time You Old Gypsy Man	—R. Hodgson
One Week	—C. Wells
The Mahogany Tree	—Thackeray

Poems Without Refrains

The Auld Wife	—C. S. Calverly
Legend of the First Camel	—Guiterman
Six Poets Gaze Upon the Moon	—Beer
The Men of Gotham	—T. L. Peacock
The Joys of the Road	—B. Carman
The Quartette	—De La Mare
Jim Jay	—De La Mare
Idealist	—A. Kreymborg
November	—T. Hood
A Nautical Ballad	—C. E. Carryl

The fifth article in this series will run next Tuesday.

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A Conference on Religious Education and the teaching and study of the Bible has been planned in London at University College, Gower St., W. C. 1, for the first four days of January, and the last of December next. Speakers will include Canon F. A. Barry, D.S.O., M.A., Professor J. Macmurray, M.C.M.A., Professor Norman Baynes, Principal C. Ryder Smith, Canon A. Deane, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, D.Sc., M.A., and Miss M. S. West.
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A Spanish Grandee in Venice

THE front of the house faced on the Grand Canal while its eastern side lay along a lesser and tributary *rio*, and the back and the other side being joined on to the neighboring houses, it could only be approached from dry land across a small private bridge which ended abruptly in front of a closed door. But the main and more imposing entrance was a high arched gateway on the top of a low flight of steps rising out of the water, which implied that the customary means of access was by gondola from the canal.

In the morning, when the sun beats down on the distemper of the walls, now faded and mottled with years of exposure to the light and the humidity of Venice, the green shutters are kept closed and orange awnings spread out above them, for it is at night that the windows are wide open to the cool, sea breezes, and the house, losing its withdrawn appearance, reveals ornate interiors illumined by a blaze of chandeliers.

* * *

I WAS SURROUNDED in the small square by a group of children who suddenly deserted me. A little distance off, where the group had now collected, a maid with a duster in her hand was leaning out of a window and speaking in a loud voice to her audience.

"Never," she said, "have I been caught before. I was preoccupied looking at that lady painting, and did not notice the *vigile*. He fined me ten lira for shaking my duster into the square. It's a silly law," she continued, becoming more excited by her own eloquence and the attention of her listeners: "Where else can we shake our dusters? We all do it if there isn't a *vigile* about."

"That's the truth," said a woman from below, "but, of course, he's bound to be strict as they give him half the fine for himself."

"And when I told him," went on the other, "that I was a poor girl and only doing my work, what do you think he replied? 'That's all I'm doing,' he said. 'It's my business to see that you don't break the regulations of the city.'"

* * *

THE MAID MUST have been called in by her mistress for she suddenly vanished from the window, and the little crowd whose sympathy for the maid had not prevented it from simultaneously enjoying the drama, began to disperse. One of them, a tall gondolier, came to me.

"I see, Signora, that you are painting the house of Don Carlos," he said.

"Is that what it is called?" I replied.

"Yes," he continued, "he was an old gentleman. I remember him well. He lived here quietly, but it was always said that if he had his rights he would be the King of Spain. Now I'm told that the other King of Spain is also an exile, and that they haven't a king at all."

I had not indeed associated this Venetian Palace with the dynastic struggle and civil wars which occupied so much of Spanish history in the last century, but now as the gondolier spoke, my thoughts were at once transported to Conrad's "Arrow of Gold," where this Don Carlos, though only alluded to, is the central cause of the gun running and adventure which inspired that story.

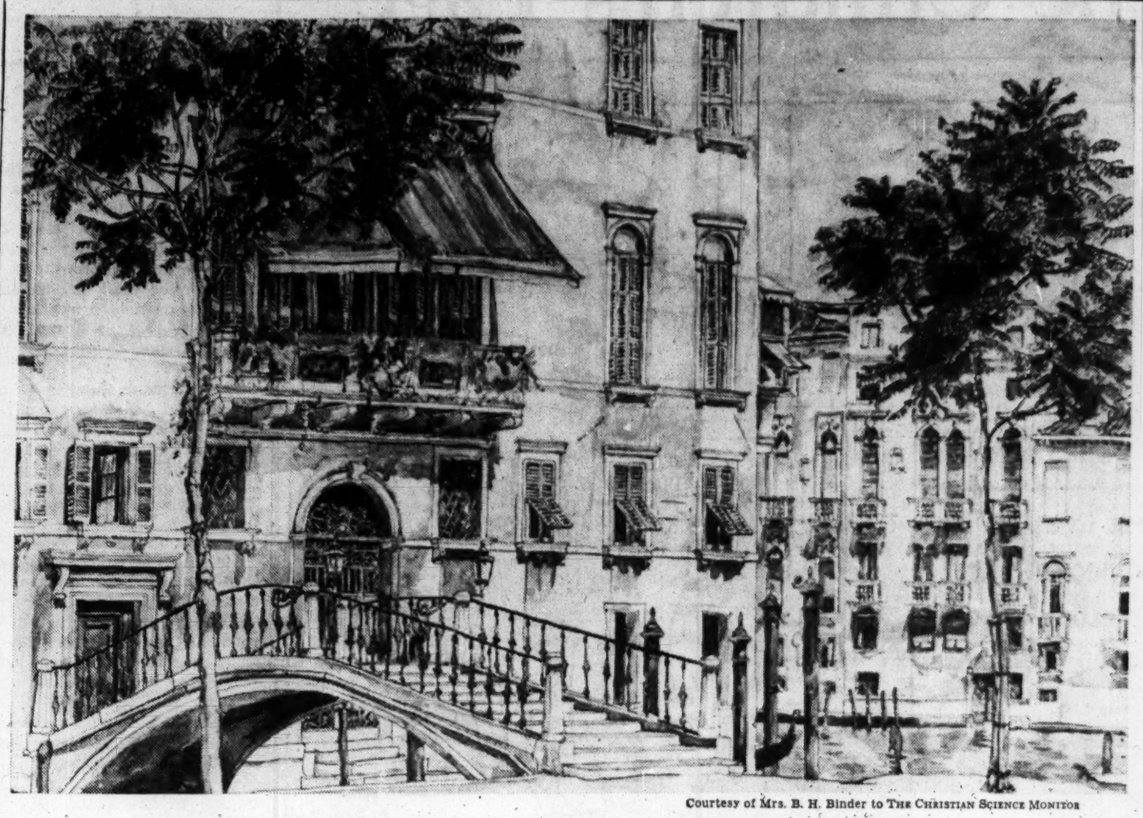
"Of course," said the gondolier, "every country has its own way of governing, but we could not understand why, if he was Don Carlos of Spain, he passed his life here and was not king."

The gondolier now reverted to a topic of more immediate interest to him: "There's a large boat, twenty-five thousand tons she is arriving from New York this morning—," he began.

At this moment four or five gondolas rounded the corner and made down the side canal towards the Guidecca.

"I must leave you," said the gondolier hastily. "The boat must be coming in now, and I have been waiting here so as to be one of the first to take off her passengers. In that way I may be able to return for others." He went down some steps and grasping the long oar, started his gondola in pursuit, bending low as he slid noiselessly under the bridge.

P. P.



Courtesy of Mrs. B. H. Binder to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HOUSE OF DON CARLOS OF SPAIN, IN VENICE: *A Water Color by Phyllis Pearsall.*

Mrs. Gaskell's Freshness of Outlook

THOUGH Mrs. Gaskell was subtle, she was not sophisticated. Here we come to her fourth asset—her freshness of outlook. Cloistered like a young girl in her convent of peaceful domesticity, she never lost the young girl's eager-eyed response to the world. Mrs. Gaskell had not a chance to grow blasé. Her mental palate, fed always, as it were, on the fruit and frothing milk of her nursery days, kept a nursery simplicity and gusto. And in consequence her whole picture of life is touched with a peculiar dewy freshness, shimmers with a vivifying, softening spring light. It does not matter that she had nothing very new to say. As a matter of fact her most elaborate descriptions are concerned with hackneyed subjects, summer gardens, picturesque village streets. And her sentiment is as unoriginal as her objects of admiration: regret for childish happiness, pity for lonely old age. Nor does she exhibit these hoary perennials of literature from a new angle; as we have remarked, she saw and felt very much as any person of her period saw and felt; and she expresses herself without any startling individuality of phrase or image. But the unsophisticated, whole-hearted way in which she responds to her inspiration enables her successfully to dare the danger of the obvious. A buoyant morning breeze flutters the foliage of her most conventional landscapes, she utters the most time-honoured reflections with the unselfconscious, unhesitating interest of one to whom they have never occurred before. No matter how trite what she wishes to say, she says it as if for the first time; and we, caught by the youthful infection of her spirit, listen to it as if for the first time too.

This freshness is Mrs. Gaskell's most significant quality; for it gives its distinguishing twist to all her other qualities. The secret of her individuality lies in the dual character which her circumstances imposed on her imagination. Other writers have been subtle and fastidious—other writers have been fresh. But no others have been both, exactly in the way she is. Of course, it is not altogether to her advantage; it imposes certain limitations on her. Her subtlety, as we have seen, is not an intellectual subtlety; it does not strike deep, it is incapable of the massive and intricate development of that of Henry James. And her very fastidiousness deprives her freshness of that smack of the animal earth which makes bracing the freshness of Fielding. Her imagination grows neither orchids nor forest trees; but only old-fashioned garden flowers—pinks and stocks and striped sweet-williams. But stocks and sweet-williams have an effluence of their own—and a delicious one. So has Mrs. Gaskell's imagination—it breathes a charm at once exquisite and natural, homely and delicate; the charm of an untaught voice, that is always perfectly true and pure, of a child's unconscious grace of movement.—DAVID CECIL, in "Early Victorian Novelists." (London: Constable. New York: Bobbs-Merrill.)

By State Barge to Whitehall

AMONG the many brave shows and processions which the Thames has borne on its broad bosom, the state entries of foreign ambassadors into the capital are not among the least. It was the custom for foreign ambassadors, after landing at Dover, to proceed by road to Canterbury and then to Gravesend, where they embarked on a state barge, other state barges being provided for their retinue. They were met at Gravesend by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their state barges, and also by those of some of the City Companies, and, thus escorted, they came up the river with flags flying and with music, and disembarked at the Tower Stairs. There they were met by some of the King's state coaches and conveyed through the city to Whitehall.

No route could have been chosen better fitted to convey to the ambassador and his suite an idea of the wealth and beauty of this realm of England. The pleasant journey through one of the loveliest counties, the high state of culture of the fields and orchards, the old cathedral city embosomed in trees, the pleasant and peaceful port at Gravesend; then the journey up the river, past the innumerable craft and shipping and the King's fleet, or that part of it which happened to be moored in the river, the approach to London, the view of the old city with its towers and spires and the wonderful bridge, and the disembarkation under the frowning walls of the grim fortress of the Tower—all these things combined must have given them no mean idea of England's wealth and England's power. Then the ride through the city to Whitehall, the density of the houses, the myriads of people gathered together to see them pass, and, finally, the splendour of the Court to which they were accredited, must have impressed them not a little, although they may have assumed, as some of them did, a stoical demeanour and seeming indifference. —G. H. BIRCH, F. S. A., in "London on Thames." (London: Seeley. New York: Macmillan.)

As Columbus Found the Bahamas

WHAT must the Lucayan scene have been like in the fifteenth century? Villages of wattle-work plastered with marl or mud and roofed with palm. Utensils made from seashells and gourds plus a little simple hand-moulded pottery resembling that of the Celtic days. The Lucayans ground their wheat between stones and they grew extensive crops of corn, perique, sweet potatoes. . . . Their food was simple and abundant of its kind—iguana, fish, lobsters (crayfish), crabs, turtles, conchs. They cooked in pots and they must have baked. They had tools, because they left carvings on cave walls. Also the sailors on the *Santa Maria* far out at sea picked up a "strangely carved pole," a bit of flotsam from the islands. Could it have been a totem pole such as one still can find, much decorated among the west coast redmen in British Columbia?

The Lucayans wore little or no clothing but covered themselves with beads of shell and bone. They were mayhap still in the cultural period spoken of as the bronze age; they possessed the simple arts of ornamentation—embroidery worked on skins with bone needles, weapons marked with symbols. No doubt some among them modelled in clay the things they could see and comprehend.

For music the simple folk would have bone and shell whistles and perhaps, like earlier people in the desert places, a telephone system of notes and pipes which might on a still night reach across miles of territory. Evolution had promoted them from cave dwellers to hut dwellers who slept in hammocks; so they were on the way up from the primitive when the Dons came.

These Lucayans live now only in the records of archaeology; their people are no more in the Bahamas. . . .

The romance-loving stranger may conjecture much as he wanders over the paths beaten by bare feet into the oolite rocks of San Salvador. Riding between the ridges on which rest the limestone huts, he may conjure a picture of the wattle villages near the Great Lake, hear the ghost pipes call to others over the seas on Pigeon Cay; envisage the hollow-log canoes darting across the surface of the waters; see the bowman spear a fish and come ashore. The tap-tap of the craftsman's hammer of a forgotten race may be recalled by some similarity of sound. The fish in the sea are the same, the ovens built hundreds of years ago of stone and plaster still send out inviting odours. Here and there a thatch shelter may complete an illusion. And that twisted vine around an upright stump—might it, too, not be a snake symbol of a forgotten worship? San Salvador is a repository of lost things, men, and material, but its glamour is renewable to those "who have eyes to see and ears to hear."—From "Bahamas: Isles of June," by MAJOR H. MACLACHLAN BELL. (New York: McBride.)

In Lakeland

THIS new, clean day comes gently like a lamb
Strayed from a summer flock
To crop the green,
Rain-polished leaves,
And move about the grass
Through shine and shadow,
Rippling the sheen
Of Derwentwater
Till the shepherd pass
Piping his tender, "Come ye, here I am."

PEARL STRACHAN

One Blade of Grass and Two Rabbits

IN THE YEAR 1759 a little boy of five years was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds as the young Hannibal. When that boy, Thomas Coke of Holkham, came to manhood he was destined to fight as important battles as Hannibal on the stony infertile soil of Norfolk. . . .

Coke, with characteristic energy, took over the land himself and proceeded to farm it. A large part of the Holkham estate was salt marshes, reclaimed from the sea in the seventeenth century, and the rest was little better than a rabbit warren.

When Mrs. Coke told Lady Townsend, Walpole's beautiful Statira, that she was going into Norfolk, the old lady's comment was a perfect description of the county.

"Going into Norfolk, are you, my dear? Then all you will see will be one blade of grass and two rabbits fighting for that."

In few parts of England was agriculture so poor. . . .

When the grasses were in flower, Coke called the village children around him, showed them what he wanted, and despatched them to scour the country for the necessary seed. By such means, clover and good grasses were made to flourish, and Lady Townsend's rabbits would have found their one blade of grass multiplied a thousandfold. He next experimented with the drill on three thousand acres of corn lands, and, discovering the advantage of this in labour saving, economy of seed and facility of cleaning the land, he adopted it. In the same way, after experiment, he introduced the use of oil cake, the growing of swedes and potatoes—of which latter crop his neighbours had said "that perhaps they would not poison the pigs."

Coke certainly did not belong to that particular class of fools who think they can farm without hard work and by the light of nature.

Early and late he was in the fields, labouring in his smock frock like any peasant, and he set himself to learn his job with the most self-sacrificing industry. Robert Bakewell was only one of his teachers. He picked the brains, such as they were, of all the farmers in the neighbourhood. He then mounted his horse, and rode through the length and breadth of England, braving bad roads, bad inns, and highwaymen. . . .

His tenants prospered with him, it being urged against him that his farmers lived like gentlemen.—ROSAMOND BAYNE-POWELL, in "English Country Life in the Eighteenth Century." (London: John Murray.)

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Squaring Accounts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH deep insight into the Science of Christianity, which is the Science of Life and therefore of true health, joy, peace, and success, Mary Baker Eddy has given to mankind this very practical counsel: "It is wise to be willing to wait on God, and to be wiser than serpents; to hate no man, to love one's enemies, and to square accounts with each passing hour" (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 17).

To procrastinate, to put off action for which there is reason and occasion today, is not a virtue. Even though the fulfillment of a worthy purpose or of an obligation may require continued effort, there is opportunity to make some progress today. And since "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you" (Matthew 7:2), the wisdom of doing as much as one can do today is clear. Christ Jesus made it plain that this law applies to all phases of human experience. For example, he said (Luke 6:38, 37): "Give, and it shall be given unto you;" "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven;" and again (Matthew 7:2, 12): "With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged;" "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The divine universe of God's creating moves in complete harmony and perfect adjustment. There are no delays in God's kingdom, nor is anything out of balance. The divine Mind makes all good available to men today; and Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 584), "Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded." Man, reflecting God, cannot procrastinate, and an individual finds his measure of true attainment to be proportionate to his conscientious striving to "square accounts with each passing hour."

These accounts are of various types in our everyday affairs, yet fundamentally spiritual in every instance. Strictly speaking, the only obligation resting upon a man arises from the basic fact of his spiritual at-one-ment with God, namely, his obligation to reflect divine Principle. He can meet this obligation each day by seeing to it that every little or big opportunity to think and act in accord with divine Principle is utilized. This does not mean unwise or hasty actions in advance of our spiritual understanding, nor does it sanction mere emotional zeal or self-glorification. The basis and motive must rest, rather, in "the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" (Science and Health, p. 4).

The serpents of material sense are legion, and their suggestions and influence are subtle; yet they have not the slightest power to govern an individual or rob him of his spiritual capacity to understand and reflect God, except by his consent. To withhold this consent is essential to the health and welfare of mankind. Christian Science abundantly explains how this is to be done on the basis of absolute truth—the truth that Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated.

Is there temptation to hate a fellow man? Hatred is unreal. Why let it survive the present hour? If there are old resentments that absorb our thinking and blind it to the presence of divine Love, why not deny them further lodgment in our consciousness? They are not lawfully there, and have no possibility of remaining without our consent. Is there belief in an enemy? Mrs. Eddy writes thus (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 8): "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect."

To do unto others as you would have them do unto you means, first of all, to think of others as you would have them think of you. Our outward deeds are but expressions of our thinking. Begin now to "square accounts" with each passing hour! Each individual is divinely obligated to love his fellow men. He is therefore under obligation to express loving consideration toward all his fellows. If there is no occasion to do it outwardly, good may be accomplished by true thinking and by rejoicing over the divine character that is another's spiritual birthright as well as one's own. If one is behind in any form of indebtedness, is there an opportunity to offer, gratefully, some part of what may be at hand, in order that the law of good may be made more manifest in its operation to balance the full account?

"Behold, now is the accepted time." This is the day to seek the kingdom of God and reflect His law of righteousness. We shall forever have an account with divine Love, and it will forever bless us. In squaring accounts with our fellows, in a spirit of genuine good will and gratitude we show forth this blessing and lay up treasure for ourselves in our fundamental account with God. This is the work of righteousness; and, as we read in Isaiah (32:17), "the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Uppgörande av vår räkning

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

MED djup insikt i kristendomens Vetenskap, som är Vetenskapen om Liv och därför om sann hälsa, glädje, frid och framgång, har Mary Baker Eddy givit människosläktet detta mycket praktiska råd: "Det är vist att vara villig att tjäna Gud och att vara visare än ormar; att icke hata någon människa, att älska sina ovänner och att göra upp räkningen med varje timme, som går" (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, sid. 17).

Att skjuta upp, att dröja med en handling, som det finnes skäl för och tillfälle till att utföra i dag, är icke någon dygd. Även om fullföljandet av ett värdigt syfte eller en skyldighet kanske kräver fortsatt strävan, finnes det redan i dag möjlighet att komma något steg framåt. Och eftersom "med det mått, som I möten med, skall ock mätas åt eder" (Matt. 7:2), är det tydligen vist att göra så mycket som man kan i denna dag. Kristus Jesus klargjorde, att denna lag är tillämplig i fråga om alla faser av mänsklig erfarenhet. Han sade till exempel (Luk. 6:38, 37): "Given, och eder skall bliva givet".—"Förlåten, och eder skall bliva förlåtet". Och vidare (Matt. 7:2, 12): "Med den dom varmed I dömen, skolen I bliva dömda".—"Allt vad I viljen, att människorna skola göra eder, det skolen I ock göra dem".

Det gudomliga universum, som Gud skapat, rör sig i fullständig harmoni och fullkomlig ordning. Det finnes intet dröjsmål i Guds rike, och ej heller någonting, som är ur jämvikt. Det gudomliga Sinnet gör allt gott tillgängligt för människorna i dag; och Mrs. Eddy säger på sid. 584 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Sinne mäter tiden efter det goda som utvecklas". Människan, som återspeglar Gud, kan icke skjuta upp någonting, och varje människa finner, att hennes mått av verklig uppnåelse motsvarar hennes samvetsgranna strävan att "göra upp räkningen med varje timme, som går".

Dessa "räkningar" äro av skiftande art i våra dagliga förehavanden, men likväl äro de i grund och botten andliga i varje fall. Strängt taget uppstår den enda förpliktelse som vilar på människan ur den grundläggande sanningen om hennes andliga för-en-ing med Gud, nämligen hennes förpliktelse att återspegla den gudomliga Principen. Hon kan fullgöra denna skyldighet var dag genom att se till att varje litet eller stort tillfälle att tänka eller handla i överensstämmelse med den gudomliga Principen blir utnyttjat. Härmed menas icke ovisa eller förhastade handlingar, som övergå vår andliga förståelse, ej heller tillåtes ett blott och bart känslobetonat nit eller självförhärligande. Grunden och motivet måste snarare vila på den "brinnande önskans bön om tillväxt i nåd, uttryckt i tålamod, saktmod, kärlek och goda gärningar" (*Science and Health*, sid. 4).

Den materiella förnimmelsens ormar äro legio, och deras inflytande och suggestioner äro försåtliga; likväl hava de ej den ringaste makt att behärska en individ eller att beröva honom hans andliga förmåga att förstå och återspegla Gud, såvida han ej själv giver sitt samtycke därtill. Att motsätta sig detta samtycke är dock nödvändigt för människosläktets hälsa och välfärd. Kristen Vetenskap förklarar i rikt mått, hur detta skall ske på grundval av den absoluta sanningen—den sanning, som Kristus Jesus lärde och demonstrerade.

Känna vi oss frestade att hata en medmänniska? Hat är något overkligt. Varför låta det bliva ens en timme äldre? Är det något gammalt agg, som upptar vår tanke och gör den blind för den gudomliga Kärlekens närvaro, varför då icke vägra det all vidare plats i vårt medvetande? Det har ingen laglig rätt därtill, och det har ingen möjlighet att stanna kvar utan vårt medgivande. Tro vi oss hava en ovän? Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 8): "Räkna helt enkelt som din ovän endast det som besudlar, vanställer och drager ned den Kristus-bild, som du skulle återspegla".

Att göra mot andra såsom du skulle vilja, att de gjorde mot dig, betyder först och främst att tänka om dem såsom du skulle vilja, att de tänkte om dig. Våra yttre handlingar äro blott uttryck för vårt tänkande. Börja nu att "göra upp räkningen" med varje timme som går! Varje människa är gudomligt förpliktad att älska sina medmänniskor. Hon är därför skyldig att uttrycka kärleksfull hänsyn mot alla sina medmänniskor. Om det ej finnes något yttre tillfälle att göra detta, kan likväl det goda uttryckas genom sant tänkande och genom att vi glädja oss över den gudomliga karaktär, som är en annans andliga börd rätt likaväl som vår egen. Om någon är efter i fråga om någon slags skuld, finnes det då icke tillfälle att med tacksamhet erbjuda en del av det som kan finnas tillhands, så att det godas lag mer bli mer uppenbar i sin verksamhet att bringa jämvikt i hela räkningen.

"Se, nu är den välbehagliga tiden". Detta är dagen att söka Guds rike och återspegla Hans rättfärdighets lag. Vi skola ständigt hava en räkning att göra upp med gudomlig Kärlek, och den skall ständigt välsigna oss. Genom att göra upp räkningen med våra medmänniskor i en anda av uppriktigt god vilja och tacksamhet, bära vi vittne om denna välsignelse och samla skatter åt oss i vår fundamentala räkning med Gud. Detta är rättfärdighetens frukt, och såsom vi läsa hos Jesaja (32:17), "rättfärdighetens frukt skall vara frid och rättfärdighetens vinning vara ro med trygghet till evig tid".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Butterflies and Breezes

BUTTERFLIES drift slanting-wise,
yellow butterflies and white,
drift through shadows, flash in light
with not a care for heavy air
that hot and still streams up to fill
the highways and the byways there.

Light and strong they blow along,
yellow butterflies and white,
dipping left and dipping right.
Then up the street steals cool and sweet
a little breeze and follows these
shining wings that dip and beat,
butterflies in joyous flight,
yellow butterflies and white.

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Garden Prize

By Christine Chaundler

MOLLY and Mick lived with their father and mother in a nice house with a big garden at the end of a road. They had all the garden to play in but at the far end there were two small plots of ground which belonged specially to them. At the beginning of the summer, their father had given the plots to them for their very own.

"This garden is for you, Molly, and this one is for Mick," he had said. "You must dig them, and weed them, and sow seeds in them, and I will give a prize to the one whose garden turns out the best."

"What will the prize be?" asked Mick.

"When will you give it?" asked Molly.

"The prize will be a wheelbarrow and a set of gardening tools," their father said. "I will give it when your seeds have had time to grow—shall we say on Midsummer Day?"

So Molly and Mick began to save up all their pennies in order to buy plants and packets of seeds for their gardens for they both wanted to win the prize. They had only one small spade, which they had to share between them, and they had to borrow their father's tools whenever they wanted a rake or a trowel or a hoe. And they had no wheelbarrow at all, for their father's was much too big and heavy for them to push about, and they had to carry their weeds away in a basket to the rubbish heap.

Two Busy Gardeners

"Mine is going to be a useful garden," Mick said. "I think Daddy is much more likely to give the prize to a useful garden than to one with only flowers in it." And he set to work to sow mustard and cress, and lettuce and radishes in his little plot of ground.

But Molly spent her money on flower seeds.

"I think that flowers are just as useful as vegetables, only in a different sort of way," she said. "They will do to go in mother's vases, and they are much prettier to look at than lettuce and things." And she sowed poppy seed and sunflower seed, mignonette and sweet peas, and nasturitums and asters, in her piece of ground.

"I believe my sweet peas will be out by Midsummer Day, Mick," she said.

"My lettuce will be ready to eat by then, too," Mick replied.

But the week before Midsummer Day the weather, which until then had been fine and warm, changed. It rained and rained and rained, day after day, and Molly and Mick couldn't go out to work in their gardens at all.

"Oh dear," they said, "neither of the gardens will be worth a prize if the rain keeps on like this and we can't tidy them up."

At last, however, on the very last day, the rain stopped, and the two children hurried out to their plots. They looked dreadful! The weeds had grown and grown, and there was a terrible amount needing to be done, Molly's garden looked the worse, for lots of her flowers had been beaten down by the heavy rain and many faded ones needed to be cut off. Mick's garden wasn't so bad. When he had pulled up the biggest weeds it looked almost tidy again.

Tresspassers in Mick's Garden

"Much better than Molly's, anyhow," he thought to himself, and when, presently, some boys who lived down the road came and asked him to play with them, he left his garden thinking there was nothing more to be done.

Molly, however, went on working, pulling up weeds, tying up sunflowers, and cutting off dead poppies and sweet peas.

"Mick's garden looks ever so much better than mine," she thought, and stopped for a moment to go over to her brother's plot.

It was then that she noticed the snails and slugs, heaps and heaps of them, crawling all over the vegetables and eating the leaves. She looked at them in horror. They would eat up all the cabbages and lettuce before tomorow morning, and spoil Mick's chance of winning the prize if allowed to go on.

Just for a minute Molly stood quite still. There was still such a lot to be done in her own garden, and it would soon be bedtime. Tomorrow Daddy was going to award the prize. But there were the slugs and snails eating and eating and Mick wouldn't be back till quite late.

Suddenly Molly decided what she must do.

Quickly she ran and emptied the weeds out of the weed basket, and then, stepping very carefully so as not to hurt any of Mick's plants she began to collect the slugs and snails. She could not bear the slimy feel of them, and had to shut her eyes every time she picked a slug up, but she went on bravely, clearing the leaves and putting all the slugs and snails into the basket.

A Surprise for Molly

And when she had caught all she could see she carried them down the road to the open country, and emptied them carefully into a ditch where they couldn't harm anybody's garden.

Then it was bedtime, and Molly had to stop working and go indoors.

The next day, after breakfast, all the family went down to the garden to see which of the two plots had won the prize. Molly hadn't any hope that hers would win now, but she tried hard not to mind.

"Mick will let me use his tools and wheelbarrow sometimes, I'm sure," she said to herself. "And, anyway, even if he doesn't, I'm glad I didn't let the snails and slugs eat up his lettuce."

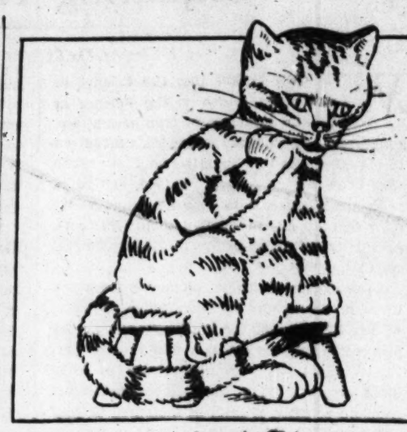
But there was a lovely surprise awaiting her. When they reached the gardens there was a stick with a card on the top of it stuck in each. The card in Mick's garden said: "FIRST PRIZE FOR VEGETABLES," and the card in Molly's garden said: "FIRST PRIZE FOR FLOWERS." And on the path in front of the garden were *two* little, green painted wheelbarrows, *two* sets of gardening tools.

"I couldn't decide which was the better garden, so I've given a prize to both," their father said.

"I think Molly's prize is for kindness, too," said their mother, with a smile.

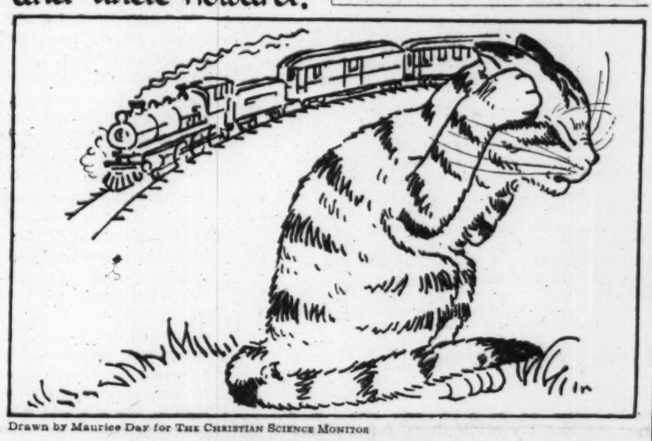
Molly looked up quickly. Somehow mother must have found out about the slugs and snails, she thought, and knew how it was that Mick's vegetables had been saved.

Tinker's Adventures



1. Nobody asked Tinker if he wanted to go, when fall came and he was taken with the family to the city.

2. He wanted to stay with Aunt Aggie and Uncle Howard.



Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

3. He didn't like the train.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Tinker's Adventures

The first installment of three pictures, drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Maurice Day, a well-known illustrator of children's books, appears today. Seven other installments will be published, one each Monday.

Many of the children who read our page will want to color these pictures, cut them out and paste them in a small scrapbook, so that they will have the story of Tinker complete for their bookshelf when the last installment appears.

Some girls and boys will probably want to make Tinker a handsome dark tortoise-shell cat; others may prefer to color him as a striped tabby. The brushes will be dipped into brighter colors in the paint boxes for the fall hues in many of the landscape scenes later on.

Autumn Blooms

"OH, DEAR," sighed Carrie Chrysanthemum, "why can't I have one?"

"One what?" asked a breeze that was playing over the garden.

"One blossom," said Carrie sadly. "Just look at this garden. Every other plant in it has bloomed except me. I don't think it is fair." The breeze laughed. He was really a very wise little breeze and knew a great deal about flowers.

"I wouldn't worry about that," he advised. "Look about at the other flowers and see what you can do for them." He spread his airy wings and flew away, leaving Carrie somewhat puzzled.

"The other plants don't need anything," she thought. "They already have blossoms."

Just then she glanced down at the verbena which grew at her feet. The lovely scarlet blossoms had faded and the leaves were limp and yellow.

"What has happened to you, Miss Verbena?" she asked kindly.

Miss Verbena looked up at her quickly. "I can't get much sunshine or rain," she explained, "because the leaves above me are so thick."

Carrie blushed a very deep green. "Why, I'll be glad to let the rain and sunshine come down to you," she said. "I didn't know my leaves were in the way." She lifted her leaves high in the air and let a ray of sunshine slip down to Miss Verbena, who lifted her blossoms gratefully to meet it.

"Oh, how I wish I could do that!" cried a voice close by. Carrie saw a morning glory vine lying flat on the ground.

"What do you want?" she asked.

"I wish I could hold my leaves up as high as you can," Morning Glory answered. "Then I could reach the fence behind you and climb to the top."

"I'll help you," Carrie offered. "Just hold to my stem and up you'll go."

With Carrie's help, Morning Glory had no trouble in reaching the fence. There he hung out dozens of pale blue trumpets, through which sounded fairy music when the breeze played on them.

The end of the summer came almost before she knew it. Leaves turned yellow and red, the little breezes grew chilly, and the plants in the garden began to pack away their blossoms for the winter.

One cool morning Carrie awakened to find everybody in the garden looking at her.

"Why are they staring at me?" she asked Morning Glory who still clung lovingly to her.

He smiled happily. "They are admiring your beautiful golden blossoms," he answered.

It was quite true. Carrie had bloomed at last, and her blossoms were the loveliest that had ever been seen in that garden.

Swing Me High

Give me a push and swing me high,
I want to bump against the sky—
I want to feel the wind rush past,
Push me again and swing me fast.

I'm like a bird, now up I go!
"Good-bye, Auntie, down there below.
I'm going off up into the air
And swing on a cloud I see up there!"

So give me a push and swing me high!
I want to try and reach the sky!
I want to feel the wind rush past,
Run under me, and swing me fast!

ALICE L. STEWART

Old Green Grimble Entertains

GREEN GRIMBLE was an old man who lived in a green forest in a little green house. He was called Green Grimble because he always wore a bottle-green coat, and when he went out, an old top hat quite green with age. His house was green because it was covered with all kinds of beautiful plants and creepers.

The neighbors thought he had a green hand, too, which was only a way of saying that everything that he planted in his little garden grew to perfection. Old Grimble knew better. "A green hand!" he laughed. "My flowers and fruit grow because I love them."

An Unexpected Visitor

Old Green Grimble possessed, too, that most precious of all things—a kind heart. Every afternoon in the summertime the children would come to him on their way back from school for rest and refreshment. The old man always had a gift for each—a bunch of purple pansies, a handful of cherries, a cluster of sparkling currants and so on till all were satisfied, and returned, a happy band, to their homes. In the winter they would gather in his little sitting room round the great log fire, and listen while the old man told them wonderful stories of knightly deeds and strange tales of the past.

Late one summer evening, old Green Grimble came back from a visit to the town which lay some miles off on the outskirts of the forest. He thought gratefully of the supper that was awaiting him, for it was long since he had eaten, of the fair white loaf of bread, the golden slab of butter, the slice of meat, and the pitcher of cool, clear water.

As he walked up his garden path, he was surprised to see a man whom he did not know, standing furtively on his doorstep. In one hand the man held a loaf, and in the other a portion of meat—in fact, Green Grimble's supper.

"I see you have made yourself at home, my friend." The old man spoke gently. "Will you not enter with me and eat and drink in peace?"

The stranger looked shamefaced and surprised, but followed him into the cottage. Green Grimble offered him a chair but the man remained standing.

"You do not know who I am," he said roughly.

Old Green Grimble shook his head.

"No, my friend," he replied, "but I see a brother, tired and in need of refreshment."

"You do not know why I have come," the man continued.

"That does not concern me," answered Green Grimble. "I only know that I have found a comrade with whom to share my humble meal."

Green Grimble's Hospitality

The stranger put down the loaf and the meat that he was still holding.

"Old man," he said humbly, "I am not really a thief. True I came here to take anything I could, but I have no work, and a wife and three small children look to me for everything."

Green Grimble sat down at the table. "Come!" he said, "let us first eat, and then we will talk."

When the simple meal was over he told the stranger that he had a friend, the Burgomaster of the little town, who perhaps would be able to give him work. "Tell me your trade," he said.

"I am a roadmaker," the man replied.

"Excellent, excellent!" said old Green Grimble. "I happen to know that a great white road is about to be made, one that will wind up, up, up through our mountains. It will take many months—perhaps years—to accomplish; it will take many hands to build, and the Burgomaster has need of men like you."

He put his battered old hat on his head and waited for the man to follow.

"Come, my friend," he cried, "yesterday has gone, never to return, today has brought us together, tomorrow the great work will begin—come!"

Answer to Hidden States Puzzle

1—Connecticut. 2—Kentucky. 3—Missouri. 4—Colorado. 5—Georgia. 6—Idaho. 7—Oregon. 8—Maine.

Mary Lee's Chicken

MARY LEE lived in the country with her grandpa and her grandma. She had to walk a mile to school every morning and a mile back home at night. But Mary Lee did not mind that. There were pretty trees along the road where birds sang and built round nests. Sometimes a squirrel peeped at her. Sometimes a rabbit hopped in front of her.

One day it was raining. All of Mary Lee's little animal friends stayed at home, snug in their holes. Only the flowers along the road looked out at her. Lilies by the brook, daisies in the fields. Mary Lee picked a yellow lily by a stone. She picked it to take home to grandma. It was like a yellow cup full of rain water. But when she reached home and ran up the porch steps, she almost forgot about the lily cup. For there on the door was a card sign. It said in big black letters: Lost—Grandpa's knife! I will reward the one who finds it.

(Signed) Grandpa.

Mary Lee's eyes grew big and round as she read the black letters.

"I am going to start to look right now," said Mary Lee. "It will give me something to do this rainy afternoon."

She opened the door and called to grandma, "Here I come to look for grandpa's knife!" She ran to give grandma the lily and then began to look. Up the stairs, down the stairs, yes, and into all the chambers. But no grandpa's knife could Mary Lee find. Into cupboards, under beds, behind doors peeped Mary Lee. But no grandpa's knife. At last it began to grow dark. The rain came down harder than ever. Mary Lee went out into the kitchen. Grandma was standing by the window.

"Oh, dear," said grandma, "I've called and called to grandpa, but he does not hear me. I want him to shut the chicken-house door, so it will keep dry. Grandpa must be milking the cows."

Mary Lee was so busy looking for the knife that she did not hear grandma at first. When she did, she stopped in the middle of the kitchen floor. Grandma's chickens must not get wet and cold, she thought. All her other animal friends were snug in their houses.

"Why, I'll run and close the chicken-house door," said Mary Lee. "But it is raining hard," said grandma. Mary Lee laughed. "I'll put on my rubbers," she said. "I'll take grandpa's big umbrella. It is like a tent. It will keep me dry. I like to go out in the rain. The chickens must not get wet."

Mary Lee sat on the little stool by the door and put on her rubbers. Then she went to the cupboard where grandpa kept his big umbrella.

Just as she went out the door, grandpa came across the yard from the barn. A pail full of white milk swung from each hand.

"Where are you taking that umbrella, Miss Mary?" asked grandpa, "or is the umbrella taking you?"

Mary Lee laughed as she began to push grandpa's big tent umbrella open.

As she raised it, something almost hit her on the head. It dropped "bang!" onto the top step.

Mary Lee and grandpa turned to look. Then Mary Lee looked again. The big umbrella began to go up and down as Mary Lee danced about on the step.

"Your knife!" she sang, "I've found your knife, grandpa!" Such a noisy dance it was! It brought grandpa to the step in a hurry. It made grandma open the door to learn what it was all about.

"I put it there myself," grandpa told them. "I put it there early this morning when I was hunting the eggs. My hands were so full I could not put it in my pocket." Then they all laughed at grandpa. Even grandpa, himself, as he put down the pails of white milk. Then grandpa put the knife in his pocket and said with a smile, "How shall I reward the finder?"

"I must go and close the chicken-house door," said Mary Lee. "If it had not been for the chickens you might not have lost your knife, nor I might not have found it.

"If I could choose my own reward, grandpa, I'd like to have one of the little yellow chicks for my very own."

"A very good choice," said grandpa, his eyes twinkling as he looked over at grandma. "What do you think, grandma?"

"I think so, too," said Grandma. And that was how Mary Lee got a little yellow chicken all of her very own.

*By a Staff Artist

Something Dropped "Bang" on the Top Step

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

The FAMILY SHOPPER

A wise shopper is John. When Mother sends him out for groceries, he heads right for the store that advertises in The Christian Science Monitor. When Sister wants a box of candy, John knows just the Monitor advertiser to whom to go. When Father runs short of razor blades, John gladly hops out to get a new package at the near-by advertiser where he sometimes buys ice cream cones. And he dotes on saying, "My purchase is a result of your advertising in The Christian Science Monitor."

Home Building

Pocket-Handkerchief Gardens of Greenwich Village

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Gardens of the 'Village'

Gay in Washington Square and Little Crooked Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH VILLAGE has always had an irresistible charm for those who had eyes to see and a heart to understand, but for a time it seemed to be rather misrepresented to the world at large. It was exploited as the haunt of "arty" artists, long-haired poets who lived on crusts in attics, tearooms that made a business of being "unusual," and that sort of thing. To say that one lived in Greenwich Village was likely to cause a raised eyebrow, or a remark that you didn't look the type that villagers were supposed to be.

But the village has come back to its own, in the last few years, and the real artists, the real writers and the regular professional and business people who live in it and love it have developed a genuine community spirit that has made itself evident in a number of ways, not the least of which has been the formation of the "Little Gardens Club of Greenwich Village."

More and Better Window Boxes

A little over two years ago, a community weekly newspaper, "The Villager" was launched, and one of the first things it advocated was more and better window boxes and little gardens all through the village. The idea took hold in a rather surprising way and soon the "Little Gardens Club" became a real organization. Public spirited men and women backed the efforts of the Villager, prizes were offered for the best results, in different groups, such as private homes, apartment houses, hotels, restaurants and business places. There had always been a number of the residents who filled window boxes every spring and planted their little back yards with flowers and greenery, but it took the stimulus of a real contest to wake people up to the possibilities of doing their individual parts in beautifying the community.

The activities in 1935 began early, with regular meetings of the club, at which speakers who knew what they were talking about discussed ways and means of making the starved soil of the village yield colorful blossoms and pleasing shade. The real estate people and the florists took an interest, a well-known sculptor, Florence Malcolm Darnault, designed suitable placques for the first and second prizes, and every villager was urged to have at least one window box and to register it in the contest before a given date in July.

Officially Registered

The result was that when that date came over 1500 window boxes had been officially registered in the office of the Villager, and there must have been many others that were not listed. Little gardens came in for their share of inspection by the judges and a number of the gardens were opened for visits by the Little Gardens Club of New York, ending with tea served in the little green garden of Pen and Brush Club, a garden which had been only flagstones until three years ago. Now the old brick walls surrounding it are topped with boxes luxuriant with ivy, a little two-deck fountain, presided over by an ancient Buddha, sends out cool, trickling sounds, and the hardy old ailanthus trees in the next yards lend their shade. This is just typical of the way in which the garden idea has taken hold, and without distinction as to the kind of building, or the race or color of the residents.

Down in the Italian section where the pushcart markets are, the colorful window boxes all up the face of the tenement houses vie with the color of the fruits and vegetables on the carts in the streets. Some of the old houses have bits of dooryard in front, some with simple grass plots and hedges, some with carefully made and tended flower beds and some with sunflowers and golden glow, those two stand-bys of the real country village, nodding to passers-by, and we haven't a doubt creating a distinct longing for the sunflowers in other yards of other days.

Two Lists of Prize Winners

The dignified Washington Square section and the little crooked streets all came under the critical eyes of the judges in the contest, and the result was that after they had reached their first decisions in every class, and had given a number of "honorable mentions," they decided they would have to announce another list of prize winners, since the general results made it almost necessary to include the complete list. Everybody was interested, either actively or as an encouraging bystander. One internationally known professional woman worked as hard over her pocket handkerchief size back yard as she ever did over a book and certainly the little garden movement made the whole village kindred minded.

Wherever one goes now through the village itself and in the nearby streets, there is a gaiety and charm created by window boxes and garden spots that is creating a new and distinctly wholesome atmosphere about Greenwich Village that makes it a real "village." Neighbors are getting to know each other through the meetings of the Little Gardens Clubs and through the community sings held all through the winter. When the picturesque beauty of old Washington Square was threatened by the modernistic plans of the Park Department, the villagers rose up in an impromptu town meeting, and the square is still the pleasant, homely spot that it has been these many years, except for being cleaned up and spruced up in harmony with the rest of the gardens.

Perhaps all this might have happened without the initiative of the village weekly, and the interest it has aroused, not only in the present possibilities, but in the interesting history of old Greenwich Village, but the people themselves, and visitors who know, are more than glad to give credit to the "power of the press" in the work of the Villager.

C. W. B.

By Sydney W. Newbery, London

Norfolk Reed Thatch as a Roofing Material. Left and Right—Picturesque Hooded Eaves Add to the Attraction of This English Country Place. Kenneth Dalgliesh, Architect. Center—Modern Version of English Farmhouse Built With Cavity Brick

Roofs of Norfolk Reed Thatch

Picturesque and Suited to the English Landscape

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IN ENGLAND during the last few years there has been a distinct revival in the use of thatch as a material for the roofs of country houses. Thatched roofs have, of course, been common on rural cottages for hundreds of years, and it has long been recognized that no other roofing material harmonizes so perfectly with a country setting. When the thatch is new, it has a golden sheen, and as the seasons pass it becomes a rich warm brown. The colors are never harsh, and they blend so successfully with the hues of nature that they almost give the impression that the house, instead of being built by man, is as old as, and even grew up with, the trees by which it is surrounded.

Why thatch has not been used more extensively hitherto for modern habitations in England is something of a mystery, for if the thatching is done properly, and with the right materials, it is fireproof, vermin-proof, durable and certainly very picturesque. Thatch can be of several species. It may be of wheat or oat straw, but neither of these materials are recommended for good-class houses. They are often used for farm building, but they call for comparatively frequent renewal.

Nut-Brown Heather

Heather, which is nut brown in color, is better in some respects and may sometimes be used for parts of a roof in order to obtain variety of hue; but by far the best and most practicable thatch is that composed of Norfolk reeds. Norfolk reed is used for the roofs of country houses not only in England, but all over the world, and a brief description of its qualities may therefore be of interest.

The reeds themselves grow beside the margins of streams and lake-like expansions of rivers which characterize the Norfolk Broads. These reeds grow to a height of more than five feet, and are so stout and strong as almost to resemble slender bamboos. They are cut in the autumn, tied into bundles and sent to the thatcher's yard.

The only stipulation concerning the construction of the roof is that the pitch of the rafters should be at an angle of not less than 45 degrees or more than 50 degrees; the timbering is the same as for an ordinary covering of slate or tiles. Covering the roof is begun at the eaves, the work being gradually carried to the ridge of the roof. The reed bundles are first placed in position, the band cut and the reeds spread out. They are then secured with iron pins while being knocked into position with a legget, and they are then laced down with strips of hazel secured at each end by iron hook pins.

The next layer is then put into position, covering the feather ends of the previous layer. Each bundle overlaps the one below it by about eight inches, but when the reeds are finally knocked into position, this overlapping becomes continuous.

Sedge for Ridging

This method of working is continued until the ridge of the roof is reached, the ridge itself being covered with sedge grass. It would, of course, be impossible to bend the reeds over a sharp angle like the ridge of a roof, and the use of sedge for ridging is in accordance with ancient tradition.

The sedge grass grows along the Norfolk Broads. It is reaped in the summer and dried like hay. After the sedge is dressed over the ridge it is laced down with split hazel twigs, and in many instances its edges are cut into simple diamond and escallop patterns. Some people imagine that the reed thatch also has to be cut or shaved, but this is incorrect.

The only other tool used is the legget already mentioned, this being a flat board about one foot square studded with horseshoe nails, which project about half an inch, and with a handle like an ax. The legget is used for knocking and combing the reeds into position. The whole of the effect of the thatching is, however, obtained by eye alone. Lines or templets are never used, and this is the reason for the delightfully soft curves characterizing a thatched roof, and for the way in which sharp angles are rounded off.

As for its practical advantages, reed thatch will keep in good condition and should require no attention for from 60 to 90 years. It is so stout and strong that even the birds are unable to nest in it, and its immunity from fire is shewn by the moderate rates of insurance. It has been proved by exhaustive tests that before a spark falling from the chimney could cause damage to the thatch, it would have to glow for 40 minutes; and to prevent even this possibility the chimneystacks are generally carried up four or five feet above the ridge of the roof.

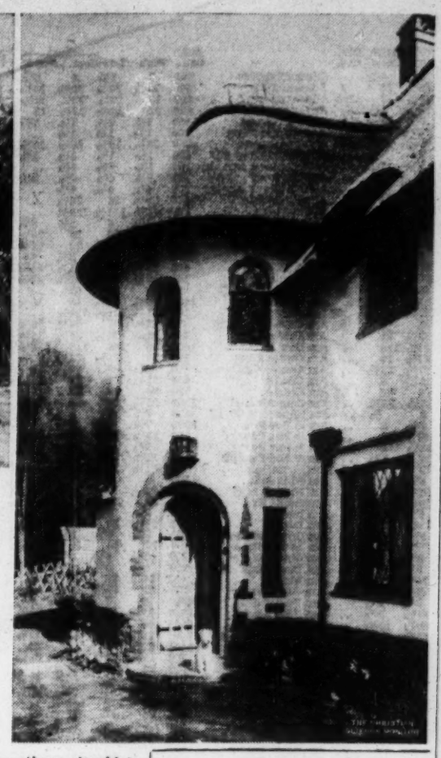
Being an excellent nonconductor of heat, thatch has the effect of keeping the house warm in winter and cool in summer. This is especially true of bedrooms just under the roof, and in winter the artificial heating is consequently more effective.

In order that a thatched roof may be seen to the best advantage, the external walls should be covered with a broken white or cream slurry, and as there is, of course, no guttering to the eaves, there should be a tarred plinth about two feet six inches or three feet high as a protection against splash caused by rain. There should also be a brick, stone or cobble pathway all round the house, so that rain falling from the roof may drain away without leaving mud. There will be no danger of dampness, but on the contrary, perfect insulation, if the external walls are of 11-inch cavity brick.

The modern thatched cottage has been found to be both pleasing in appearance and practical. Its lasting qualities make for economy, and at the same time the rustic charm of thatch harmonizes with a country setting in a way which few other kinds of roof can rival.

BASEDEN BUTT.

In the United States a roofing that simulates thatch but is suited to the rigors of the North American climate is in use.—Editor.



Plant Peonies in the Autumn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the first of September until the time of hard freezing weather in the latitude of New England, one may plant peonies with every expectation of success. Too many home gardeners more or less avoid the peony, thinking that this grand flower is rather particular in its requirements.

To the contrary, peonies are hardy, vigorous, and not at all "fussy" if one observes a few specific and simple requirements.

First of all, do not expect that the larger the root, the better the ensuing plant. Experimentation leads to the belief that a root with three good eyes and two or three sturdy-looking roots about eight inches long will make the best plant. A gardener should not be disturbed if only one shoot grows the first year, for the chances are that it will be exceptionally sturdy. Many gardeners have had the unhappy experience of planting a large peony root with six or eight eyes and then watching a large number of small shoots grow the first season—with the result that the second and third seasons go by before the shoots become normal size.

Peonies need the full sun. They like average well-drained loam. But they do not like too much food. One of the most frequent mistakes is to overfeed. If manures are used, they should be used very sparingly, and never permitted to come into actual contact with the roots of the plant. One of the most satisfactory foods for the plant is bone meal. A generous handful, worked into the soil at the surface, will give food enough for two or three years.

If one is digging up old roots to subdivide, do not set again in the same spot. For some peculiar reason, they do not thrive if set again in the same spot.

Set the roots so the eyes are two to three inches below the surface. Use the fingers to get soil packed tightly around the roots. An air pocket among the roots means disaster. After the hole has been half filled with soil, put on two or three generous applications of water to help settle the earth; fill in with soil to bed level; press the earth firmly, but do not add more water.

Naturally, one will choose the best varieties his purse will afford. There are several varieties with gorgeous foliage. Therese has foliage of a handsome bronze tinge. Madame Gaudichan has a metallic sheen; La Lorraine has light green leaves on red stems; Rachel has tannish-red colored foliage.

A strong peony clump is an addition to a border, and a row of them in a flower garden adds beauty and dignity.

Farmhouse Remodeling

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

FARMERS have become important users of the Federal Housing Administration loans for repairing, rebuilding and improving their homes, barns and other buildings and equipment. The picture here shows one type of changes that have been wrought with FHA guaranteed loans.

One farmer reports having used a $1200 loan to move his home almost half a mile, dig a cellar and completely remodel it into a modern dwelling. For half this sum a Minnesota farmer converted his two-room house into a six room model home by using lumber he had on his own land.

In addition, with FHA loans the farmer can dig wells, construct ponds or make other improvements on the farm itself and can also purchase any physical equipment necessary to conduct an agricultural enterprise, provided the equipment is permanently installed in the buildings or on the land.

Whereas the city property owner is required to repay a modernization loan in monthly installments, the farmer has the privilege of repaying in seasonal installments when he sells his crops.

Important Field

Farm homes present an important field for improvement. A report recently issued by the PWA Housing Division estimates that 75 to 80 per cent of the farm homes in the United States are without any modern improvement or convenience of any sort.

A survey made by Purdue University indicated that 95 per cent of the farm homes are in need of a safe method of sewage disposal; 55 per cent in need of new paint; 41 per cent required more adequate screening; 31 per cent needed miscellaneous repairs and replacements; 28 per cent need foundation repairs; 25 per cent, more closet space, and 14 per cent, kitchen sinks.

Recent scarcity of grain and other feed crops and the new regulations that corn on which government loans are obtained must be placed in permanent cribs have resulted in widespread repair and construction of barns and other storehouses on farms.

Added Garage

One of the important additions to many a renovized farmhouse is the garage. While more and more farmers are finding automobiles a necessity, few of them have garages on their farms. Sometimes they use leaky barns or sheds as shelters for their cars, but the FHA points out that rusty automobile fenders, deteriorated tops and other damages leading to unnecessary repair bills may be traced to damp garages.

A recent survey of the use of electricity in rural homes showed that a total of 8,444,857 homes did not have this convenience, compared with 4,087,282 houses which were wired. Electrification of farm property is being accomplished in a number of instances with FHA modernization credit, available at more than 480 financial institutions in all parts of the country. Placing of electric lights about the barnyard is eliminating the inconvenience and fire hazards of lanterns on the property of many progressive farmers.

Courtesy of Federal Housing Administration

"Before" and "After" Views of the Same House in Johnson City, Tenn. One of Thousands of Farmhouses Remodeled Through the Aid of the Federal Housing Administration

Hints and Hobbies

Collecting Seeds of Wild Flowers

California

Dear Editor:

I read with much interest in Hobbies and Hints of June 18 the letter of Mrs. L. McC., Ohio. The scattering of the flower seed appealed to me, and I, too, have a Christmas cactus which blooms every Christmas.

We are way up in the mountains bordering Mexico, where there are many gorgeous wild flowers, such as sweet peas, in all shades of red from vermilion to magenta, lupine, purple penstamon, scarlet bugler, red larkspur, Indian paint brush, honeysuckle, mariposa lilies, poppies, buckwheat, cactus and yucca and hundreds of others. For the past two years our two children and I have been gathering these seeds, some are very difficult to gather, but we enjoy it and then we plant them along the highway, on our ranch and in the National Forest bordering our ranch.

We were delighted this year to see penstamon, scarlet bugler, sweet peas and yucca coming up where we had planted seed two years ago. Wild flowers do not always respond the first year. We are working out a natural rock garden on the side of our mountain, and are planting only cactus, yucca and wild flowers. We had planted some tame flowers, as we call them, but they looked out of place in this rugged environment. We enjoy the Garden Page very much.

(Mrs.) G. M.

Fencing Up the Garden Pool

Dear Editor:

Colorado

Our garden pool is a delight. Because of it, however, we have been forced to think of a way to protect the many very small children who come to play in the yard. To keep the children out of the yard would be unpleasant; to put a fence around the pool would make it unsightly, and to keep only a little water in the pool would destroy the water plants growing there. Lately it has become necessary for an adult to be in the yard almost constantly. In a busy family of grown-ups this lifeguard duty is indeed a burden. Perhaps our idea will help someone else who is having the same difficulty.

Our pool is a little over two feet deep. We purpose to build a wooden frame, which will look much like a low round table (our pool is round), with a wire-fencing top. The mesh of the wire should be very large so that the plants will have plenty of room to grow up through the spaces, and at the same time, the fencing should be strong enough to hold a considerable weight. This tablelike affair will have a circumference slightly smaller than that of the pool, and its height will be about five inches less than the depth of the pool. Placed at the bottom of the pool, this frame should not spoil its beauty for the water over it will make it almost invisible, particularly when there are plants growing in it. This simple device we believe will allow us to keep the beauty of our yard, and at the same time safeguard our little friends.

(Mrs.) R. C. R.

Porch Gardening

Missouri

Dear Editor:

The Garden Page each week has long been a great joy to me, and I want to express my thanks to the Monitor and all the garden lovers who, by their lovely contributions, are making this page possible.

Being unable to have a yard garden, I decided to have a porch garden which all might see and enjoy, unobstructed by garages and buildings. We live on the second floor and our porch faces east, north, and south. Along the east bannister I have placed three large boxes, a small, round basket and a cheese-box. The large boxes are filled with red, pink, and white petunias, verbenas in vermilion and three shades of purple and white, are scattered among the petunias. Trailing along the front of each box are fine needle-like ferns and vinca vines. In the center stands a large geranium, spreading its bright red blossoms over all. From the small, round basket and cheese-box may be seen blossoms of portulaca (moss) lifting their heads above the boxes of petunias in various colors.

At the south end of the porch stands a long table. There may be found coleus plants, sansevieria, cactus, philodendron, amaryllis, peperomia, heliotrope and begonia. I also have a poinsettia that I have cared for since last Christmas. It is covered with many large leaves. I am wondering if this plant will bloom again. This is my first experience with a poinsettia.

Large Boston ferns grace the two windows looking out on my porch garden. The raising of slips from my plants and giving to friends is my happiest occupation. I have some petunia and moss seeds to share should some readers care to have them.

May our Garden Page continue to spread its cheer and beauty to all.

(Miss) E. D.

Garden Guests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three small water snakes rest or glide
In the lush and dewy grass beside
My quiet garden pool,
When dawn is placid and dusk is cool.
Plain drab bodies and jet-bright eyes
Beseech the compassion which in the heart lies
For all mute little lowly things
That have not butterflies' splendid wings . . .
Dream on unafraid, small friendly snakes,
You are part of the picture my garden makes.

ALTA BOOTH DUNN

Decorating a Door

The door of a closet or of a passageway which is badly placed in a room can be changed from an awkward interruption to an interesting addition to the room's decoration. One method of doing this is to paint the edges of the panel—or the whole panel—in one of the principal colors used in the room's furnishings so that it will echo the same hues in the curtains or upholstery.

QUALITY BULBS

Our 1935 Fall Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Chionodoxa and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application direct to us. All orders are delivered Carriage and Duty Free to destination. No charges for Packing.

P. de Jager & Sons Specialists Flower-Bulb HEILOO (HOLLAND)

Big National Job

Some idea of the magnitude of the task of forest fire fighting in the United States may be obtained from the work sheets of the Civilian Conservation Corps, recently summarized by the Forestry News Digest, according to the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

In the first six months of last year, when the forest fire hazard was greatest, the CCC spent 400,913 man days fighting conflagrations in the woods. For the entire year, including the winter months, when the fire hazard is light, 686,709 man days were spent on this job.

In an interview, Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, says the best figures obtainable show that forest fires cost the country on the average about $200,000 a day. In 1932 43,000,000 acres were swept by fire.

These figures furnish a picture of the task that confronts the regular forestry forces in the United States when there is no CCC to render assistance. It looks like an almost insurmountable job. The wonder is that in former years when forest fires were fought only by the rangers and neighborhood volunteers, the burned over area was not greater than it was.

The forest fire waste is frightful, even in this country of magnificent wastage. And when it is recalled that only about 1 per cent of the fires proceed from natural causes, and the rest are the result of human carelessness, recklessness or worse, the waste becomes even more appalling to contemplate.

The CCC is performing a valuable service in reducing forest fire hazards as well as in fighting flames after they break out. But those who use the woods must learn to exercise better care than is now the case. Preventing fires by the use of ordinary care and prudence is better than fighting them after they get started.

A Weedless Lawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WEEDY lawn spoils the looks of many an otherwise lovely home garden. There is probably no single plan one can follow which will lead to a permanently weedless lawn, yet a few simple tasks well done will go far in that direction.

The first fundamental of good lawn-making is to get the soil rich enough to grow and maintain a turf that is heavy enough to keep out weedy growths. This is best done, of course, before the lawn is established but may be accomplished after the grass is growing by the use of commercial fertilizers.

Let us assume that your present lawn has somehow become weedy and it is not desired to tear it out entirely to start another one from the bottom. Good results will follow a simple scheme of feeding the soil to make it rich and slightly acid, the first to make the turf thick and the latter to discourage such typical lawn weeds as dandelion and plantain, both of which prefer an alkaline soil. It is generally supposed among lawn-makers that Kentucky blue grass, the most popular lawn species, will grow only on a sweet soil, but careful tests have shown that it does well in a slightly acid growing medium, if there is plenty of plant food available. Experiments have shown that the use of equal parts of sulphate of ammonia and a complete fertilizer will go far toward making a perfect lawn, the sulphate of ammonia supplying the nitrogen needed to stimulate growth of the turf and causing a mild acid reaction in the soil which discourages weed growth.

When starting a new lawn, be sure the foundation—the soil—is rich enough to support vigorous growth of the grasses. Then use good seed, following the feeding practice recommended in the foregoing. Two species, Kentucky blue grass and redtop, are best for general conditions, using two parts of the former to one of the latter. The reptop is used to secure immediate effects, but, being less vigorous than the other, it will be crowded out within a year or two, leaving a beautiful greensward of the blue grass.

The best time of the year to start a new lawn is in late summer or early autumn, after the fall rains have started and there is less competition from weeds than there is in spring. The combination of Kentucky blue grass and redtop recommended should be sown at the rate of about four pounds to each 1000 square feet of surface.

Extra Window

If a room is dark and dreary, a new window will often do wonders for it. A room that looks out on a covered porch frequently needs additional lighting. This may be accomplished by cutting a window in the side wall which is not surrounded by a porch. A child's nursery which had two windows facing a veranda was successfully lighted by this means. White woodwork and a light paper added to the brightening of the room.

Off to SCHOOL in TRIM FASHIONS
It is important to select *correct* clothes for children to wear to school . . . clothes that give the child a sense of confidence and assurance . . . clothes that are in keeping with the child's school environment.
Many of the clothing, department and specialty stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to help you solve children's outfitting problems. Consult the advertisements for up-to-date information.

Listed Stock Quotations

Today's Stock Market Trading Largely Devoted to Specialties

Commodity and Money Markets

Profit-Taking Again Appears To Check Rise

By Forrest Price

A vacillating sort of market. Stocks simply would not stay put. And there was plenty of profit-taking.

As prices receded here and there volume of trading diminished.

Total sales for the day approximated 900,000 shares.

While many stocks slid off some of the specialties were actively bought, and a few new high peaks were reached.

There was nothing in the news to stimulate either buying or selling.

Losses of a point to 2 points or more were established by International Harvester, Case, Celanese, Chrysler, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Electric Power & Light 6 and 7 per cent, United States Distributing preferred, United States Rubber preferred, United States Steel preferred, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric, Simmons, Sloss Sheffield preferred, Standard Gas, American & Foreign Power preferred and the American Power & Light issues.

On the plus side of the market were International Business Machines, United Air Lines, United Fruit, Warner Brothers preferred, Paramount first preferred, Spiegel-May-Stern, American Car & Foundry and Certainteed preferred.

In the bond division the trend was irregular, and price changes were of little importance in both the federal and corporate groups.

There was nothing of a spectacular sort in the commodities markets. Cotton futures moved within a narrow groove, and closed at prices not far from Saturday's figures. Wheat prices had an early rise but an advance of a cent a bushel was lost in later trading. New crop corn deliveries had a decided drop.

A good deal of interest is manifested in the new Treasury offering of $1,750,000,000 bonds at the lowest interest rate of any similar security in history. It is a refunding operation intended to wipe out the last of the Liberty Bonds and give the Treasury $500,000,000 new cash.

It is pointed out that the United States is the safest place for the American dollar with world conditions upset as they are, and with the continued plethora of money Secretary Morgenthau feels confident that the offering will be quickly absorbed, despite the fact that the recent $100,000,000 1½ per cent loan was not fully subscribed.

Steel Production At 45.8 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates steel production during the current week at 45.8 per cent of capacity compared with 47.9 per cent in the preceding week and 18 per cent in the like week a year ago.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 46 per cent of capacity.

The current figure represents a decline of 2.1 points or 4.4 per cent from the preceding week.

This is the largest drop since the week of July 1 when operations declined 4.9 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

By the Associated Press

Stocks: Heavy; quiet profit-taking unsettles list.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments sag.

Curb: Easy; utilities soft.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Quiet; liquidation; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; crop reports awaited.

Corn: Weak.

Cattle: Weak to 25 lower; top $12.75.

Hogs: 10-15 higher; top $11.90.

Foreign

London: A Cheerful tone prevailed on the stock exchange today, owing to the slightly more favorable view of the outcome at Geneva. There was a moderate amount of repurchasing which caused gilt-edged securities, gold shares, oils and industrials to improve. Rubber shares were easy, due to the decline in that commodity. Transatlantic issues remained steady. The closing tone was steady.

Paris: Rentes regained yesterday's losses, and led a general improvement on the Bourse today. International and Suez shares were firm. The market closed firm.

Berlin: Trading on the Boerse was very dull, and the prevailing low level of prices induced some repurchases. Prices continued to recede and the market closed barely steady.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	34⅝	36⅝	First, N Y	1850	1875
City	32	34½	Manhattan	28½	31
Commercial	159	169	Public	34¼	38
Fifth Av	990	1090	Trade Bank	14	20

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	70	80	Fulton	228	240
Banca C I	140	160	Guaranty	306	326
Bk N Y & T	455	500	Irving	16⅛	18⅛
Bronx	6	8	Kings Co	1660	1760
Brooklyn	95½	104	Law Tle&G	1¾	2¾
Cen H'n'v'r	127	137	M'facturers	34	36½
Chemical	48½	55	New York	1195	124
County	42	50	Title Guar	9¼	11½
Empire	20¼	22⅛	Unit States	1900	1950

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	43½	45½	Merchants	320	360
Nat Shaw	24¼	27¼	Second Nat	105	115

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	68	72	First Nat	163	183

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	56½	62	Home	32½	35½
Am Alli	25½	27½	North Riv	26¾	28¾
Gt Amer	28⅛	30	Spgfld Fire	136½	140½
Hartford	78¾	82	U S Fire	53¾	60

Argentine 6 P. C. Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agents, have notified holders of Argentine external sinking fund 6 per cent bonds due Oct. 1, 1959, that $297,815 will be available for sinking fund purchases on Oct. 1. Tenders must be below par.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Sept. 3	Aug. 31
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	600	8	7¾	8		8⅛
33⅛	28	2	Adams Millis	400	30¾	30¾	30¾		31½
14⅛	8	.15b	Addressograph	400	13	12¾	13⅛		12⅝
13⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	400	13	12½	12½		13
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		1⅛
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		7¼
20½	15¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	100	1½	1½	1½		1½
2½	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	800	16¾	16½	16½		16½
8½	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝
7	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		..
7¾	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	100	4½	4½	4½		5¼
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	400	26¼	26	26¼		..
165	125	6	Allied Chem	800	160¾	154¾	159¾		..
7⅜	3½	..	Allied Stores	600	6⅝	6	6½		6⅝
29⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	900	26½	26	26		26½
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	400	72	70¾	72		71¾
4⅛	2⅛	2f	Amal Leather	1300	4	3¾	3¾		4
30⅞	13½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	54¾	53¼	53¼		54½
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note	100	27¼	27¼	27¼		27⅜
17¾	6½	..	Am Bank Note pf	20	63	63	63		..
127½	57⅜	3b	Am Crystal Sug	1100	15½	14¼	15		14¼
78	72	6	Am Crys Sug pf	100	121¾	121¾	121¾		..
38½	21	1	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	30	77½	77	77½		76½
146¼	110	4f	Am Can	100	34½	34½	34½		34½
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	139	138	138		138½
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	500	23	21⅝	22½		21⅝
17¾	8	..	Am Chain	400	50¼	49	50¼		50
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	400	17½	17	17		17½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	90	87	90		..
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1200	25⅜	25	25		25½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	100	1½	1	1		1⅛
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	8500	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜		7
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	160	33½	32⅜	32⅜		35½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1500	31¾	30⅛	30½		32½
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	1100	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜		13
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	11½	11½	11½		..
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	5	5	5		..
37¼	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	100	36½	36	36¼		..
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	100	32	32	32		..
37¾	20½	6	Am Ice pf	400	2¾	2½	2⅝		2¾
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	400	20½	20	20		20½
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		..
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	16	16	16		..
9¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		..
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		..
24⅝	18½	.80	Am-Mach & Fy	400	24	24	24		24
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	100	23	22¾	22¾		..
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	31500	8	7	7⅜		8
49½	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	6900	33⅞	31	31⅜		33⅞
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	8400	40	37⅝	37¾		40⅜
25⅜	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2900	17½	17¼	17½		17¼
12⅜	4½	..	Am Seating vtc	1500	23¾	23¼	23¼		24
27	18½	1f	Am Sum Tob	400	26	25½	25⅝		25½
47¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2500	45⅜	44¼	44¾		45¼
117¼	103	13⅓	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	108¼	108¼	108¼		108¼
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	20	135	135	135		..
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	98	97	97		..
101½	74¾	8	Am Tob B	300	100¾	99½	99½		100
140⅜	129⅛	6.	Am Tob pf	100	136½	136½	136½		..
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	18½	18	18		18½
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	2	2	2		2
2¼	1	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	72	70¾	72		71¾
142	98½	3	Am Tel & Tel	1300	4	3¾	3¾		4
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	54¾	53¼	53¼		54½
21⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	100	15½	14¼	15		14¼
19¼	7⅞	..	Am Wat W & E	20	20	20	20		20¼
80	46	6	Am Wat 1 pf	11400	16½	15	15½		16
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	400	76¼	76	76		..
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	77	77	77		77½
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	1300	46⅛	45⅜	45¾		46⅞
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼		..
20⅞	8	..	Anaconda Cop	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		4¼
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	10400	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞		19⅛
109	100	6⅓	Anchor Cap pf	400	13¼	13¼	13¼		13⅜
3½	1⅝	..	A P W Paper	30	105	104	105		..
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	100	13¾	13¾	13¾		..
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	100	49½	49½	49½		..
108	87	7	Armour Del pf	20	117¼	117	117¼		..
6⅛	3½	..	Armour Ill	100	105½	105½	105½		..
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	3000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛		4⅛
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	500	63¼	63	63		63½
21½	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	400	63¾	63¼	63¼		63⅝
14⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3800	31⅛	30½	30¾		31
86	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	13⅜	13¾	13⅞		..
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	100	87½	87½	87½		..
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	900	47	46½	47		49
28	11¼	..	Atl Coast Line	500	25	24	25		25¼
46½	32¾	2	Atl Refining	2200	22½	22⅛	22½		22¾
7¾	4	..	Atlas Powder	100	42⅞	43⅛	43⅛		..
36⅜	15	..	Atlas Tack	3200	34½	32½	33¼		34⅛
4¼	2¼	..	Auburn Auto	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾		3⅞
			Aviation Corp Del						

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	200	22	21	22		22
22¾	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5500	15⅜	15	15¼		15⅜
115	106¼	7	Balt & Ohio pf	100	19	19	19		..
10⅜	5⅞	..	Bangor & Ar pf	10	14½	14¾	14¾		..
13¾	11⅛	.50b	Barnsdall A	2200	9¾	9¼	9¼		9⅜
19⅞	11⅝	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	15⅜	14¾	15¼		..
19⅜	15½	..	Belding Hem	800	13¼	13	13		..
19⅜	15½	1½	Bendix Aviation	2500	19¼	18½	18⅞		19¼
50	34	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	19½	18½	18⅞		19
30½	21⅜	..	Best & Co	100	49⅝	48¾	48¾		48½
103¾	83⅜	13⅓b	Bethlehem Steel	3800	37½	36¼	36⅝		37⅜
26¼	14¾	1b	Beth Steel pf	700	98	98	98		..
14	9⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	400	19	18⅜	19		..
112	103¼	7	Blaw Knox	600	13	12⅞	13		13¼
71	61⅜	..	Bloomingdale pf	10	108	108	108		..
59⅞	34⅝	3	Boeing Airplane	1700	15½	14¾	14¾		15⅜
100	90	6	Bohm Alum & Br	400	47⅞	47	47		..
47¾	42	2f	Bon Ami B	100	98¼	98	98		..
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1200	44	44	44		..
45⅜	24⅜	2	Borg Warner	2200	48¾	47½	47½		48⅜
14½	8½	.40	Briggs Mfg	4800	42	41	41¼		..
100	90	6	Bridgeport Brass	100	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞		14
7⅞	4½	..	Brooklyn M T pf	6300	99¼	99¼	99¼		..
63¼	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		..
125¼	121½	7	Brown Shoe	400	64½	64¼	64½		..
6⅞	3⅜	2	Brown Shoe pf	100	61½	61½	61½		..
24¾	13½	..	Brunswick Balke	20	121½	121½	121½		..
8	3¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		..
48¼	23	..	Budd Mfg	600	13⅞	13½	13⅝		14
6½	2½	..	Budd Mfg pf	600	5⅜	5¼	5¼		..
19⅜	8¼	..	Budd Wheel	100	46	46	46		46
10⅜	3¾	..	Bullard	600	5¾	5½	5½		5¾
2¾	¼	..	Bulova Watch	400	17¼	17	17¼		17½
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros A (h)	400	10	10	10		..
18⅜	13¼	.60	Burns Bros pf (h)	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾		2
2¾	1⅛	..	Burroughs Add	200	7⅛	7	7		7
20⅝	11⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜		17⅜
60¾	32	..	Byers	400	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜		23⅜
			Byers pf	100	17½	16¾	16¾		17½
				100	58	58	58		58

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	300	33	33	33		32½
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾		¾
23⅞	7½	.40b	Calumet & Hecla	700	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞		5
16⅜	8¼	.40	Campbell Wy&C	200	21	20¾	21		..
13⅜	9⅜	..	Canada Dry	600	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜		9⅜
73¾	45¾	..	Canadian Pacific	500	10¼	10	10		10⅛
55½	36½	1f	Case Thresh	3500	72⅜	70¾	71¼		72¼
35⅜	11¼	..	Caterpillar Trac	2000	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝		53
33⅜	11¼	..	Celanese Corp	1700	26¾	26	26¼		27⅛
67½	34	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	100	30½	30	30½		30⅜
12⅜	6¼	..	Central RR of NJ	300	54	54	54		..
83¾	38⅜	4	Century Ribbon	200	7	7	7		..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	1200	57¼	57	57		57¼
56⅛	22	..	Certain-Teed	700	6½	6¼	6¼		6⅜
47¾	26	3	Certain-Teed pf	110	56½	54	55½		55¼
47¼	37½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	1500	46⅜	46¼	46¼		45⅞
2⅜	⅞	..	Ches & Ohio	1200	46⅜	45¾	45⅝		45⅞
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	2½	2½	2½		2½
34¼	15⅜	1f	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	1	1	1		..
3	1	..	Chi Mail Order	400	30½	30½	30½		30⅜
43¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		..
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi Mil &StPpf (h)	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜		..
9¾	4⅝	..	Chi & N'west (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾		2½
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	8⅛	8¼	8¼		8⅜
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	42¼	42	42¼		41⅞
30	25½	2	Chi Rk I P (h)	200	15¾	15⅝	15⅝		15⅞
7½	3½	..	Chickasha Cot O	700	27¾	27	27		27¼
25	9	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5		..
62¾	31	1f	Chile Copper	10	22½	22½	22½		..
24⅜	16	2	Chrysler	8500	61⅜	59¾	60½		61½
100	85	6½	City Ice & Fuel	500	18½	18	18⅛		18⅜
19⅛	15⅜	.50	City Ice & F pf	20	85¾	84⅜	84⅜		84⅜
28¾	9	..	Colgate-Palm-P	8001	7⅞	17½	17½		18
101½	69¾	..	Collins & Aikman	1000	26½	25½	25½		26⅝
5⅛	½	..	Collins & A pf	400	97	97	97		96¾
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	600	2⅝	2½	2½		..
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	30	16	15½	15½		15¾
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	7500	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜		12⅜
81	37½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	300	78	78	78		78
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	2300	72½	71⅜	71⅝		72
53⅜	27½	2½	Comm Credit	200	88	88	88		..
72	56¼	2.80f	Comm Inv Tr	1500	50⅞	49¼	49¼		50⅜
102⅜	97⅞	4f	Comm I Tr 6½%	800	71½	70¼	70¼		71
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Comm Solvents	700	100¾	100¼	100½		100⅜
2⅞	¼	..	Comwlth & Sc	150	19	18¾	18¾		19
65½	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	5400	2	1⅞	2		1⅞
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	500	54¼	54	54		54
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	36	35½	35½		..
22⅛	14½	1½g	Consol Film Ind	600	4⅞	4⅝	4¾		4⅝
10½	7	..	Consol Film ind pf	3300	17⅜	16⅞	17		16½
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Cigar	800	7¾	7½	7½		..
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Coal pf	7500	28¼	27	27¼		28½
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Gas pf	300	99¼	99	99¼		..
5	2½	..	Consol Oil	2500	9	8¾	8¾		9
1½	½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3⅜	3½	3½		..
13⅝	8¾	..	Consol Textile	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		..
5½	2⅝	..	Container A	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		..
74	62	7	Container B	300	4	4	4		..
9¾	4½	..	Cons Cigar pf	50	66	66	66		..
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Baking A	200	8	8	8		7⅞
14¼	7	.30b	Cont Baking B	300	1	1	1		1
42⅜	28¾	1.20f	Cont Can	500	84	83¼	83½		83⅝
13⅜	3¾	..	Cont Diaf bre	300	13	13	13⅜		..
23	15⅛	.37½b	Cont Insurance	800	39¾	39	39¾		..
60¾	41¾	3	Cont Oil	1500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		1¼
6⅞	4⅛	..	Corn Exchange	190	59¼	55½	55½		59⅝
39⅞	35⅞	2f	Corn Products	500	66	65⅝	65⅝		66
68	47⅜	.25b	Coty	800	47⅜	47	47		..
82¼	50	..	Cream of Wheat	600	37⅜	37½	37½		37½
			Crosley Radio	100	13½	13½	13½		..
			Crokn Cork & S	500	3¾	3¾	3¾		..
			Crown Zeller vtc	27	14	..	..		..
			Crucible Steel	100	5	5	5		5¼
			Cuba Co	200	2½	2½	2½		..
			Cuban Am Sug	800	40½	..	..		..
			Cuban Am S pf	300	15	..	..		..
			Curtis Publishg	100	89½	7	..		..
			Curtis Pub pf	3	2	..	..		..
			Curtiss-Wright	100	6¼	..	..		..
			Curtiss-Wright A	2800	16	..	..		..
			Cutler Hammer						

—D—

40	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	39¾	37¾	37¾		38⅝
27¾	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	1500	27½	27	27½		..
43⅛	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1200	35½	34½	35⅛		35½
95	65	4	Del Lack & W	700	15¼	15	15		15⅜
40⅜	26½	1½g	Detroit Edison	300	94½	93½	93½		..
43½	34½	2f	Diamond Match	800	38	37¾	38		..
12⅝	6¾	..	Dome Mines	400	38¾	38¾	38¾		38¼
32⅝	17½	.75b	Dominion Stores	500	8	7⅞	8		..
122½	86⅜	3.60f	Douglas A	3000	31½	30½	30⅝		31¾
			du Pont de Nem	3000	118	116¼	119		112

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	7	6¾	6¾		..
152	110½	5f	Eastman Kodak	300	149¼	149	149¼		148
24⅞	16⅝	1f	Eaton Mfg	1600	23¾	23½	23⅝		23⅝
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	27¾	26¾	26¾		27
9½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	2700	9	8¾	8⅝		9⅛
8⅜	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	6¾	6½	6⅝		..
7½	1⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5300	5¾	5½	5¾		5¾
49½	39	2.25	Elec Pow&L pf	5000	23½	22	22¼		24
1⅞	⅝	..	ElecStoBattery	200	46	46	46		..
7⅞	1¾	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	200	⅝	⅝	⅝		⅝
132	125¾	7	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	300	1½	1½	1½		1½
42	15½	..	Endicott John pf	300	6	5⅝	5⅝		5½
7⅜	4½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	10	129	129	129		..
14	7⅛	..	Equitable Off Bldg	200	37	37	37		..
			Erie RR	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		6¾
				200	11	11	11		11

—F—

9⅝	4	..	Fairbanks pf	26½	17	..	..		..
26½	8¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	85	48	..	..		..
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Trac	4½	2	..	..		..
4½	2	..	Fewd Lt & Tr pf	86	85	..	..		..
3½	⅞	..	Fed Screw W	500	3¾	3½	3½		3⅝
25	18½	.60f	Fed Water Serv	100	2½	2½	2½		2½
41½	28½	1.20f	Fed'l Dept Sto	300	23½	23½	23½		23¼
114	106¼	6½	Fidelity Phe F In	200	38½	38½	38½		..
98	84½	6	Filene's pf	10	111	111	111		..
58⅜	46¾	2½	Firestn T&R pf A	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞		..
8⅜	2¼	..	First Natl Stores	700	53¼	53	53¼		54½
49½	20¼	1	Foilansbee B (h)	600	4¾	4	4		..
17½	9⅛	..	Food Mach	300	50	49½	49½		49½
90	60¾	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	16	16	16		16⅛
33⅜	19¾	1.10b	Foster-Wheel pf	10	87	87	87		..
17⅜	8⅝	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	31¾	31½	31½		..
60	30¼	3½g	Fox Film A	3900	17¼	16¼	17		16⅜
28½	17¼	1	Franklin Sim pf	10	54	..	54		..
12	4¾	..	Freeport Texas	800	26¼	25½	25½		..
			Fuller 2pf	10	10½	10¼	10

Business and Industry

Treasury Shows Faith in Market, Calling Last of War Loans

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Decline Somewhat Due to Labor Day

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The first downward reaction in the steel pace since the week containing Independence Day was experienced the past week, the official estimate by the American Iron and Steel Institute being 47.9 per cent of capacity as against 48.8 per cent the preceding week. The principal declines were in the Chicago and Wheeling districts, while at Birmingham and in eastern Pennsylvania the pace quickened a trifle, but not enough to prevent a drop in the average rate. Buyers of steel naturally postpone certain enterprises until after Labor Day.

A decline in tin-plate demand and production accounts for some of the drop in the Wheeling district. Tin-plate operations for the country as a whole have receded about 5 points in a week to 70 per cent of capacity, a seasonal development. The late summer usually marks the end of the tin-plate season, since shipments have been completed to the tin can makers for the packing of the season's crops.

Building Steel Sales Off

Sales of building steel have fallen off the past few days, awards of both structurals and reinforcing concrete bars being about half sales of the preceding week. However, it is surmised that the trend of orders is still upward since more PWA projects constantly reach the steel consumption stage.

One of the major causes for optimism in the eastern steel districts is the lighting of more furnaces in the eastern Pennsylvania district, which has trailed other producing centers in operating rate for many years.

New York scrap dealers describe the market as "very, very strong." Prices being paid for export are 50 cents per ton higher at the range of $8 to $9 a ton for heavy melting steel, the principal grade. Large loadings are being reported from Boston for shipment principally to Scotland to Italy.

Miscellaneous Demand Good

So-called miscellaneous demand has been the backbone of buying for several weeks and it promises to continue to be, except for some large tonnage purchasing by automobile makers for 1936 models. Not much can be expected from tin-plate demand since the season is largely over.

Though equipment of railroads has deteriorated because of heavier traffic, the carriers rather overbought rails in the 1933-34 season under federal stimulus. Agricultural demand can be counted on heavily over the rest of the year. Purchasing by shipbuilders and oil companies promises to be rather light.

The past week was fairly quiet among the nonferrous metals, attributed to the usual pre-holiday influence. Business in metals was by no means stagnant, however. Domestic copper sales averaged 1500 tons a day, despite the heavy buying movement earlier in the month which has brought the total for August to about 125,000 tons, one of the largest totals placed for a month since the war. During most days the lead producers sold the equivalent of their production and when they did miss the mark they sold at least 70 per cent. Some producers hint that a rise in lead prices will take place this week.

The zinc market was quiet, with the price holding firm at 4.60 cents, East St. Louis.

The sensitive European copper market has been declining because of dullness. However, sentiment in the copper industry is unusually cheerful because of the constant decline of surplus stocks in line with the international agreement made at New York in March.

Silver has been steady but exceedingly dull. The tin market has been inclined to sag in price.

Australian Auto Demand Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Sept. 3—The marked economic improvement in Australia is reflected in the improved demand for motor vehicles, according to the United States Trade Commissioner here.

At the close of June, it is pointed out, the general business outlook was more optimistic than at any time since 1929.

During the first five months of 1935 registrations of passenger cars in Australia averaged about 60 per cent above the corresponding period of last year, while truck registrations increased by 70 per cent.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Elior Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Greve Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1

U. S. Offers $1,750,000,000 Issues to Retire Libertys

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The last of the famous Liberty loans, that helped to fight and win the World War, are to pass into history.

With their passing the Treasury Department will have completed a historic refunding operation by which $100,000,000 in interest annually will be saved to the Government and taxpayers.

Shows Confidence

The Treasury is confident of its money market and offers long-term bonds in exchange for the $1,250,000,000 Fourth Libertys, now outstanding, at the lowest interest rates in history.

But this is only one part of its triple proposals, which involve an aggregate of $1,750,000,000.

The last of the Fourth Libertys has been called for redemption Oct. 15. Or before then, the Treasury offers to trade 10-12 year long-term bonds to holders of such Libertys, the new bonds carrying the record low interest rate of 2¾ per cent. The Libertys which they replace bear interest of 4¼ per cent.

In the second place, the Treasury offers a new issue of notes, running for 3½ years, with a 1½ per cent coupon. Both the bonds and the notes are exchangeable for Fourth Libertys.

Finally, the Treasury offers the same notes for cash, with the purpose of raising $500,000,000 to meet day-to-day Government expenses.

Debt at Record Peak

The new offerings will bring to an end historic conversion operations which began in 1933. From first to last, a total of about $8,000,000,000 in Libertys have been involved. The major purpose has been to reduce the high interest rates which prevailed in the World War days to the lower interest rates of the present.

The cost of carrying the present federal debt, approaching the $30,000,000,000 mark, will actually be less because of lower interest rates, it is said, than the cost of the wartime debt.

The public debt on Aug. 29 was $29,038,483,651. This debt will be increased to the extent by which the $500,000,000 of the new short term notes are subscribed, and will bring the nation's debt structure to the highest in history.

The new offering comes only a week after the incomplete success of the Farm Mortgage Corporation issue, which was offered under the so-called "auction system," and was only partially subscribed. Treasury officials have shown no concern over this financial misadventure, and are issuing the new securities without regard to it.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The failure of the Treasury to sell but $85,000,000 of its $100,000,000 offering of Farm Mortgage bonds was the big news of the week in Wall Street.

It was obviously due to improper pricing. On Saturday an issue of Home Owner's Loan Corporation notes maturing in June, 1939, with a coupon of 1½ per cent, closed at 100 2-32 bid, 100 8-32 offered. The bid, in short, was barely over par. On Monday, however, the Treasury offered a Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation issue, with the same coupon, the same security, and a maturity only three months later, for auction bids to be submitted Wednesday.

This meant that if the government bond market declined between Saturday and Wednesday, the market value of such an offering would drop below par. Such a decline, and a sharp one, occurred. But bankers were hesitant about bidding below par. Some of the recent bond auction offerings have stipulated that no such bids would be accepted.

Auction Method Hit

The failure became the occasion for further extensive criticism of the auction method of distributing government issues. Conservative bankers stuck to the opinion, however, that the trouble was due to a combination of a weak gilt-edge bond market and a careless mistake of the Treasury in shaving the market too close.

The incident is not thought to reflect on the Government's credit, except as it called attention to the declining market of the last few weeks by getting on the front pages of the leading New York papers. It does, however, add to the Street's opinion that Mr. Morgenthau is not a particularly astute Secretary of the Treasury. The Street is not much impressed with his recent press conference remarks about "letting the market find its level before an offering," the recent news story of his passing counterfeit money, or his uncertain testimony on the tax bill. These incidents Wall Street rolls like a sweet morsel over its tongue.

The municipal bond market has been sympathetically weak with government bonds, and volume of new offerings has fallen off. An early revival of the refunding market is expected, however, both for municipals and corporate issues. While some recent offerings have been called "sticky" again, as in late July, this means little today except that they did not sell out within an hour or so. It is hoped that last week's offering of $50,000,000 of Pennsylvania Company may revive the market.

Sell Above Offering Price

Most of the large offerings of recent months are now selling well above the offering price, including the following:

Issue	Offering Price	Approx. Current Market or Bid
Armco 4½s 1965	100	110
Chicago Union Sta 4s	101	107
Lehigh & N. E. Ry 4s	101	107½
Union Oil of Cal. 4s	100¾	107
United Biscuit 5s	100½	106

A few issues, on the other hand, are now selling below the issue price, including the following:

Issue	Offering Price	Approx. Current Market or Bid
Armour Del. 4s	98½	92
Atlantic Coast Line 5s	100	91
Wilson & Co. 4s	100	95

The stock market surprised a great many people by declining sharply on congressional adjournment, instead of rallying according to prediction. That much of this was speculative was assumed from the remarkable decline of $64,000,000 in brokers' loans, a change all out of proportion to recent fluctuations in these figures.

Utility Act Deflationary

In part this decline was attributed to war talk, but the latter was also given as explanation for some of the strength, particularly in steels and coppers. A more tangible disturber of security price levels was the discounting of the Public Utility Act of 1935. That legislation not only imposes extremely minute and thorough control of the operations both of holding companies and of operating companies with an interstate business, but through its Section 11, calling for the simplification of holding company structures after 1938, puts an immense question mark in front of all holding company securities. Managements and security holders have no way of knowing whether the simplifications will be enforced or how drastically.

If the law survives all the juridical and political hurdles between now and 1938, and is then strictly interpreted by the SEC, the liquidation of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of highly illiquid assets will be necessary. The implications of the act, and particularly of the section calling for simplification, sometimes called the "death-clause," are considered potentially very deflationary. Even if ultimate forced simplification or liquidation is not necessary, cautious managements will probably act with extreme conservatism about the declaration of dividends, the extension of cash to subsidiaries, and so forth, until the outlook is clarified.

Excess reserves continue to climb and last week reached a level about $440,000,000 above mid-July. Among the factors in last week's sharp increase were the changes in the reserve requirements under the new Banking Act of 1935. Reserves must now be held against Government deposits, estimated to take $75,000,000. On the other hand banks are allowed to deduct from the deposits against which they must keep reserves, the amount of funds they have due from other banks. This reduces reserve requirements more than the preceding clause increases them. The reduction accrues to the benefit of out-of-New York banks, while the requirement of reserves against Treasury obligations increases the New York banks' reserve needs.

Fall Demands Aid Chicago Business Traders Observe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 3—An unexpected impetus was given to local trade last week by early demands for fall apparel, brought on by the unseasonal cold spell, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While the week started slowly, as has been the case with most pre-Labor Day periods, the drop in the mercury later found retailers and wholesalers enjoying a brisk demand for fall commodities that usually does not develop until much later in the year.

Good crop conditions are being reflected in representative sized commitments with local wholesalers and mail order houses.

Local manufacturing shows little change. The new federal grants for Chicago highway construction, however, is expected to aid local companies of all sorts.

Public utilities showed a better tone. Railroads are also apparently well satisfied with current freight and passenger movements.

Paper Firm to File Reorganization Plan

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Brown Company, $74,000,000 paper manufacturing concern, announces in a statement to bondholders, it is unable to meet the interest due on its bonds and will file a petition for reorganization under the new National Bankruptcy Act.

The company, which operates mills in Berlin, N. H., and at La Tuque, Que., and holds extensive timberlands in this country and in Canada, is one of the largest paper manufacturing companies in the East. Its general offices are in Portland.

Approximately $21,425,000 in bonds is affected by the decision announced. The issues include two of 5½ per cent maturing in 1946 and 1950 and secured by first mortgages.

Its latest financial statement issued on Dec. 1, last, showed the concern had total assets of $74,516,007, of which approximately $65,000,000 represented investment in mill properties and timberlands.

Bonded debt at the end of last year was $21,425,500 and there was also $1,020,000 in other long-term indebtedness. Capitalization consisted of common stock with a book value of $9,000,000, and $10,000,000 in 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock on which dividends were omitted in 1931.

Orders in Cotton Cloth Mart Best For Current Year

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 3—Primary cotton gray goods markets continued to hum with activity during the past week and total sales were estimated to considerably exceed 100,000,000 yards, when all sections of the market were included. This is by far the most active week of a very active month. In fact, the orders for cotton gray goods taken during August are said to substantially exceed those booked during any previous month this year. They are equivalent to more than two months' production at the current rate of output.

The finished goods demand covering a wide range of fabrics has been strong and persistent, and distributors have found very little resistance to price advances, in spite of the fact that the raw material market has been showing pronounced weakness.

Stocks of unsold goods have dwindled very rapidly and unfilled orders on mill books have shown rapid increase. Announcement of the second 5 per cent advance in the entire line of goods produced by the Amoskeag organization was followed promptly by advances of an eighth to a quarter of a cent.

Demand Continues Strong

Contrary to mill men's expectations, the higher prices seemed to have little or no effect on slowing up the demand for goods. Some sellers, encouraged by the ease with which their higher quotations were accepted, tacked on a second one-eighth of a cent, making a net gain of a quarter in all for the week.

Many buyers were pressing for early deliveries. Some mills refuse to take deliveries running beyond November, and some were unwilling even to sell beyond the end of October.

The coarse goods division of the industry experienced by far the greatest proportion of the week's business. Print cloths were especially active. One of the popular constructions was the 39-inch, 4.75 yard, 68x72s which sold in heavy volume at 7⅜ cents after early trading had been done at 7¼ cents in a few places.

Sheetings Active

On 4 yard 80 squares there was lively trading at 8⅝ cents for early and late deliveries, but forward goods later crept up to 8¾ cents, and at the close it was difficult to get goods under this figure. The standard 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s were selling in volume at 6¼ cents, which is an eighth higher than the previous week's price.

Sheeting business was active, but did not attain such large volume as was seen in print cloths, nor were the prices as buoyant. On carded broadcloths, however, there was a very considerable amount of activity at advancing prices. The 100x60s brought 8⅝ cents on very sizable yardages.

There has been some sizable business booked on 37 and 40 inch drills, and a very active business is reported on cambrays, denims, coverts and other colored yarn goods. Flannels are in good demand for early fall delivery.

In the fine goods section of the markets there has been less activity than in the coarser goods section, but prices have held very firm and have tended to advance slightly. There has been business put through on fancies and novelties, and more or less activity is reported on rayon weaves. Prices, however, have reflected the firmness in the coarser cloths.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Things are looking up for the cotton textile trade, and prospects are more encouraging than for sometime past, Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said today.

He held that the substitution of the 10-cent basis for the former 12-cent loans would not upset cotton goods prices, expressing the belief that the market for fabricated materials had already discounted a lower price for raw cotton.

Reserve Bank Sees Business Advance

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The general business activity in New England during July was higher than in June when allowances for customary seasonal changes had been made. The substantial increase in boot and shoe production was the leading factor in this rise during July, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

A moderate expansion in the volume of new residential contracts awarded, combined with a slight gain in new commercial and factory construction, also contributed to the improvement. Textile activity continued quiet, with declines in the daily average for both raw cotton and wool consumption.

A seasonally adjusted index for the volume (square feet) of residential building contracts awarded in this district was 25.5 per cent of the 1923-24-25 average, as compared with 21 per cent in June and 18.3 per cent in July a year ago.

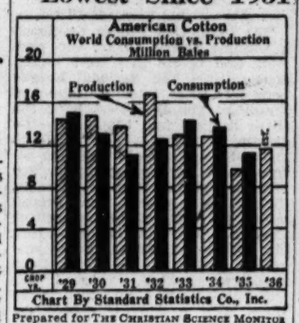
Lower Rates on Exported Commodities to So. Africa

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—An increasing struggle among steamship companies competing for rich South African trade has resulted in a rate reduction on all exported commodities to that continent ranging from 30 to 60 per cent, it has been learned in shipping circles.

Responsible for the rate war, steamship company officials said, was entry into South African trade routes within the past few months of several new shipping lines.

Some officials estimated that rate reductions on a number of commodities had exceeded 60 per cent, but all agreed the minimum cut on any exported article was at least 30 per cent.

Cotton Consumption Lowest Since 1931



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SUBSTANTIALLY improved weather conditions this season account primarily for estimates of an increase of 22.4 per cent in the domestic cotton crop. World consumption of American cotton in the crop year ended July 31 declined about 17 per cent from that of the preceding season to 11,314,000 bales, the lowest since 1931, while consumption of foreign cotton expanded substantially to 14,150,000 bales, the largest on record.

However, the short American crop in 1934 reduced the carryover to about 9,000,000 bales, while foreign supplies likewise were reduced by the larger takings.

The carryover of all cottons on July 31, therefore, was the smallest since 1930, but with the substantial increase in the current American crop, further statistical betterment depends mainly on demand.

Commodity Prices Advance for Fifth Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Commodity prices continued their upward movement for the fifth consecutive week and rose 0.4 per cent for the week ended Aug. 24, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the composite index to 80.8 per cent of the 1926 average. The present level is the highest that has been reached during the past five years and shows a net gain of nearly 4 per cent since the beginning of the present year. Compared with the corresponding week of 1934, the combined index is up by 5.1 per cent and is 16 per cent above two years ago, when the indexes were 76.9 and 69.6, respectively.

The general strengthening of prices is shown by the fact that no group registered a decline over the week period. Of the 10 commodity groups covered, four remained unchanged from the level of the preceding week and six showed advances of varying degree.

The groups recording an average rise were farm products, and chemicals and drugs. Fuel and lighting materials, building materials, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged.

Of the 47 subgroups of commodities covered by the bureau, 14 moved upward, six showed a slight reaction, and 27 remained at the preceding week's levels. Three groups—farm products, foods, and chemicals and drugs—were largely responsible for this week's rise.

(1926—100.0)

Commodity Groups	Aug. 24 1935	Aug. 17 1935	Aug. 25 1934	Aug. 26 1933
All Commodities	80.8	80.5	76.9	69.6
Farm products	80.7	80.3	71.8	58.2
Foods	86.1	85.4	75.5	65.0
Hides and leather products	90.2	90.1	84.6	92.8
Textile products	90.2	90.1	71.1	74.2
Fuel and lighting materials	75.4	75.4	75.2	66.7
Metals and metal products	86.0	85.8	85.9	81.2
Building materials	85.1	85.1	86.4	80.7
Chemicals and drugs	79.3	78.7	76.0	72.5
House furnishing goods	81.7	81.7	82.9	76.9
Miscellaneous commodities	67.2	67.2	70.1	65.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.1	78.0	78.4	74.4

Fourth Recovery Upturn Under Way

Business is now in its fourth recovery upturn, says the United Business Service of Boston in its current report.

In its summary of recent economic trends, the Service points out that the artificial (pre-NRA) gains in 1933 were the sharpest and shortest; the early 1934 rise was largely due to public works expenditures; the upswing beginning late last year was predominantly an automobile boom, but spread to residential building and machinery.

In contrast to the three previous periods of advancing business since recovery began, the current improvement appears to be widespread and not limited to particular industries or sections. A number of important lifting forces are named as behind the current business rise. Among them are the abolition of code restrictions, the rising trend of most corporate earnings, the low level of interest rates, the large amount of refunding, the replacement of obsolete equipment, higher farm buying power, railroad reorganizations, plant expansion plans, larger dividend payments, low levels of inventories, and passing of much of the fear of further monetary manipulation.

Recreational Business In New England Rises

The recreational season in New England appears to be the best since pre-depression days, according to reports from all over the six New England states compiled and made public by the New England Council.

Recreational business in New England is ranging from 10 to 40 per cent better than last year, according to reports, which vary with the type or location of the reporting interest. While in a few instances reports show business only holding its own with the preceding season, in general the situation is described as better.

Deposits of FDIC Members Increase By $1,300,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—An increase of $1,300,000,000 in deposits of insured banks during the six months ended last June 29 was reported by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

It said the 14,173 banks responding to the corporation's call for a condition statement had total deposits of $40,298,000,000. This compared with $38,994,000,000 at the end of 1934.

The rise in deposits, which reflected chiefly emergency spending by the Government, was accompanied by an $813,000,000 advance in assets of insured banks for a total of $47,249,000,000. During the half year, however, the loan portfolio of reporting banks dropped $107,000,000 to $14,494,000,000.

The corporation said savings accounts had increased at the rate of more than 100,000 each month during the period to number 26,381,000 at the end of June. Bank holdings of government securities increased by $639,000,000, while $57,000,000 of corporation securities were acquired during the half year. Insured banks now have roughly 25 per cent of their assets in government securities or paper fully guaranteed by the Government.

The book value of capital funds of insured banks increased $61,000,000 to $6,213,000,000.

Canadian Financing So Far This Year About $300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—During the month of August sales of new issues of Canadian bonds amounted to $97,701,000, according to the Dominion Securities Corporation. This brings total offerings so far this year up to about $300,000,000, compared with $214,000,000 for the like period last year.

The August financing includes a $76,000,000 Dominion of Canada 2½ per cent bond issue sold in the New York market, which was the largest offering of the month. Bond offerings for August last year aggregate $50,600,000.

Financing by the Dominion of Canada during the first eight months of this year, the corporation points out, has been three times as large as for the corresponding period last year. The largest portion of the Dominion's financing in 1934, however, was done in October of last year.

In addition to the new Dominion of Canada loan, an issue of $10,000,000 Province of Ontario 2s due Feb. 15, 1938, was sold in Canada, as well as a $4,000,000 issue of Province of Manitoba 3½s due Aug. 15, 1949, and a $3,817,000 issue of Province of Nova Scotia 3s due Sept. 2, 1950.

The only industrial offering of the month was that of the Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company, amounting to $3,400,000, but industrial and miscellaneous financing so far this year has been considerably larger than in 1934.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

American Agricultural Chemical
American Snuff
American Water Works
American Express
American Rolling Mills
Anchor Cap
Belding Heminway
Cannon Mills
Cluett, Peabody & Co.
Filene's (Wm.) Sons
General Printing Ink
Homestake Mining
International Shoe
Mack Trucks
National Tea
Rossia Ins. of America
Tri-Continental
Young (L. A.) Spring & Wire
General American Investors
Lehman Corp.
Loew's
Merchants & Miners Trans.
International Nickel of Can.
West Penn. Electric
Capital Administration
Devoe & Raynolds
Hercules Motor
Pacific Tel. & Tel.
General Electric
National Enameling & Stamping

Vessels Entering U. S. Ports in Year Up 3.7 Per cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—There was an increase of 3.7 per cent in the number of vessels entering through the various custom houses of the United States during the fiscal years of 1935, says the Bureau of Customs, the aggregate of 67,032 bottoms comparing with 64,636 in the previous fiscal year.

The term "entering," as used by customs officials, refers to the filing of certain specific documents with the collector of customs within a short time after the arrival of the vessel at a port. All vessels, whether of foreign or domestic registry, arriving in this country direct from foreign ports, are required to make entry at a custom house. In addition, all foreign vessels plying between American ports for the purpose either of securing further cargo or of unlading residue cargo, are required to make entry at each port of call. American vessels if registered for foreign trade, or if they carry any foreign cargo in bond, are likewise required to make entry at each port of call.

The total number of vessels entertaining direct from foreign ports during the past fiscal year was 28,938, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the number of such vessels during the previous fiscal year. The net tonnage of these vessels shows an increase over the previous year from 61,599,596 during 1934, to 62,446,382 during 1935, an increase of 1.4 per cent.

Present Business Rise Has Staying Quality, Says Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Despite both political and economic handicaps the persistence and spread of business improvement over the past nine or ten months have made a strong impression upon all trade observers, declares the National City Bank of New York in its monthly review.

The reports from business during August, the report says, have continued its encouraging character. Industrial operations, according to preliminary figures, have made more than the usual seasonal advance, and markets of all kinds give evidence of a further strengthening of confidence in the fall outlook.

Recovery Has Staying Power

"None of the previous upswings during the depression has extended as widely into the durable goods industry; also, and doubtless for that reason, none has shown such staying power," says the review. "From the peak of the rise, reached in late winter, the subsequent reaction amounted to only 4 per cent in terms of the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production, and now another rise is apparently under way.

"This supplies an encouraging contrast to the sharp recession which followed every other upward movement. Moreover, business has had to overcome the disturbing influence of the NRA, AAA, and other court decisions; the continuous apprehensions as to the Treasury deficit, and the effects of a series of important legislative enactments, all creating difficulties and new uncertainties.

Upturn Is National

"Hence, the improvement may be accepted as evidence of the strength of the natural powers of recovery, which arise out of the wants of everyone and the desire of everyone to do business, and also of a better balanced economic situation, so that these desires can become effective.

"This analysis," the report continues, "does not cover the situation completely, for there is ample evidence of a disrupted economic organization in the unemployment, and in the huge Government expenditures carried on to make up for the purchasing power which is lost through unbalanced production and inequitable price relations.

"Likewise, there is a question as to the stability of the agricultural improvement, by reason of its dependence upon over head control and support, and the uncertain constitutional status of the AAA.

"However, the immediate trade situation is not in danger. The emphasis for the time being is upon the increased farm income this fall and the rising activity of the industries."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, humorous, etching, religious, deluxe, and everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—100% profit; 21 folder $1 assortment; 9 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179W Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; 8 other money-makers; bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-8, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary, bonuses; request samples. SCHWER, 269 Westfield, Mass.

MANY Monitor readers have successfully sold guaranteed first quality Sterling Stockings to thousands of satisfied customers throughout the nation. We seek more agents; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; liberal commission. Suite 1031, 47 West 34th, N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commission; no experience—no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1096, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olcvnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-95, Watertown, New York.

DRESSES given for personal use, selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie, women's, children's; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 472, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost, give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. R-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. W-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2030

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (119th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N. Y. C. Un 4-8342.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER, young man, well educated, some business experience, alert, willing, intelligent, good appearance, opportunity. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

IVANHOE APTS.—Heated 5-7-8 rooms for adult family; all modern improvements; free refrigeration; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass. STA. 2762.

BROOKLINE apt. overlooking Beacon St. and Lancaster Ter.; 3 chambers, sun room, near Coolidge Corner; first floor 2-family. 55 Mason Terrace, Brookline. Tel. Asp. 2276.

Back Bay Fur. and Unfur. Apts.

ENTIRE BUILDINGS NEWLY RENOVATED. 1 to 3 rooms; reasonable rent; quiet, restricted neighborhood. Apply 15 Opera Place, at St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 0510.

BOSTON, 294 Commonwealth Ave. Furn. or unfurn. 1, 2 or 3-room apts., newly renovated; quiet, exclusive section; reas. for right party. Ken. 1123.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—5 rooms, porch, garage, detached modern 2-family; convenient transportation and Christian Science church. Mich. 2-3383.

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Tennis Singles Are Postponed At Forest Hills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 3—Rain forced the postponement of the men's and women's tennis singles matches scheduled in the national championships at the West Side Tennis Club today, according to the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Play will continue tomorrow.

Seven United States seeded players, three foreign, and three Americans outside the seeded ranks, survived the three-day play over the week end in the United States lawn tennis men's singles championship, while five Americans, five British, of the seeded stars, and one lone outsider, still remain in the women's singles. The unseeded woman player survived by reason of the draw, rather than by any great performance on her part, but in the case of the men, it was sheer brilliancy that enabled them to survive the three-day ordeal.

The most brilliant performer of the three days among the men was J. Donald Budge, while of the outsiders it was his doubles partner, C. Gene Mako, who really stood out. Frederick J. Perry, the defending champion, Enrique G. Maier, the Spanish star, and Roderich Menzel, all displayed good tennis, though only the first was called upon to really encounter any opponent of real strength.

Buxby Defeats Andrews

The elimination of the overseas element, which began on Thursday, when Mako put out Jacques Brugnon, continued with even greater power on Saturday, when a young unknown from California, Robert Harmon, eliminated Christian Boussus, the French leader, and Martyn Buxby put out Eskell D. Andrews, the New Zealander. Sunday saw the elimination of the other Frenchman, Andre Martin-Legeay, in the first of the international clashes between seeded players, at the hands of John W. Van Ryn. Two more of the seeded Americans then followed Bell out of the tourney, as Mako followed his success against Brugnon with a five-set victory over Clifford S. Sutter, on Sunday, while Perry, encountering his first serious opposition, scored over Frank A. Parker, playing under adverse conditions of cold and dampness yesterday, in straight sets.

Most of the American stars found real opposition from the various outsiders that they encountered over the week end, but with the exception of Bell and Sutter, all managed to come through. Budge had a real battle on his hands to eliminate Wilmer M. Hines, 9—7, 6—1, 7—5, and only an extraordinary tour de force of service, at the end of the first and start of the second sets, really set him to victory. In four games he served only 18 balls, making one fault, losing one point, and having five of his other services returned. Even then, Hines held him closely right to the end.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. lost the first set to Henry M. Culley, Sidney B. Wood Jr. was carried to five sets by J. Gilbert Hall, who led at 4—2 in the final set, only to lose the next four games and the match, 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, and Francis X. Shields was fought all the way by Henry Prusoff, the Pacific Northwest star, to win at 7—5, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5. Only Bryan M. Grant Jr., Gregory S. Mangin, and John W. Van Ryn came through their various matches without losing a set, or being carried to extra games.

British Players Advance

The British players and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan stood out far ahead of the other players in the women's singles, though Carolin A. Babcock was also effective. Phyllis Mudford King, of the British contingent, has still to lose a game, while Katherine E. Stammers, Freda James and Nancy M. Lyle, the latter pair after encountering American seeded players, have not lost a set. All are now in the quarterfinals. Mrs. Fabyan has also been playing fine tennis, winning in straight sets from Katharine Winthrop and Helen Pedersen, averaging 20 minutes a match. She is also in the quarterfinals.

Today will bring the men and women up to the quarterfinals, with Enrique Maier, Frank Shields, and Perry, already there, among the men, while three British girls, Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Babcock, will have a day off among the women. Mako met Allison, in the last match in the lower half, while Budge-Van Ryn, Grant against Wilbur Hess, the intercollegiate champion, who eliminated Harmon after a five-set struggle yesterday, Wood against John McDiarmid, another of the outsiders to come through, and Mangin against Menzel, are the others scheduled. Helen Hull Jacobs will have Evelyn N. Dearman for her opponent, Catherine Wolf opposes Mrs. King, and Mrs. Van Ryn is scheduled against Evangeline McLennon, the lone outsiders.

Among the veterans, of which two rounds were all but completed, Raymond B. Bidwell of Longwood, the defending champion, outstanding, with S. Jarvis Adams and Armand L. Bruneau his strongest opponents.

"Doodle Bug" Derby

DETROIT, Sept. 3 (AP)—Gil Guthrie of Los Angeles outlasted a field of 33 drivers on the Veterans of Foreign Wars Speedway yesterday to capture the first annual 100-mile midget automobile race. A turnout of 10,000 race fans saw Guthrie finish the "doodle bug" derby in 1h:20:35.25 at an average speed of 62.81 miles per hour.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	83	53	.610
New Orleans	81	58	.583
Nashville	74	64	.536
Memphis	75	67	.528
Chattanooga	69	67	.507
Little Rock	64	73	.467
Birmingham	56	84	.400
Knoxville	51	87	.370

Results Aug. 31

Nashville 5, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 0.
Little Rock 1, Memphis 0.
Only games scheduled.

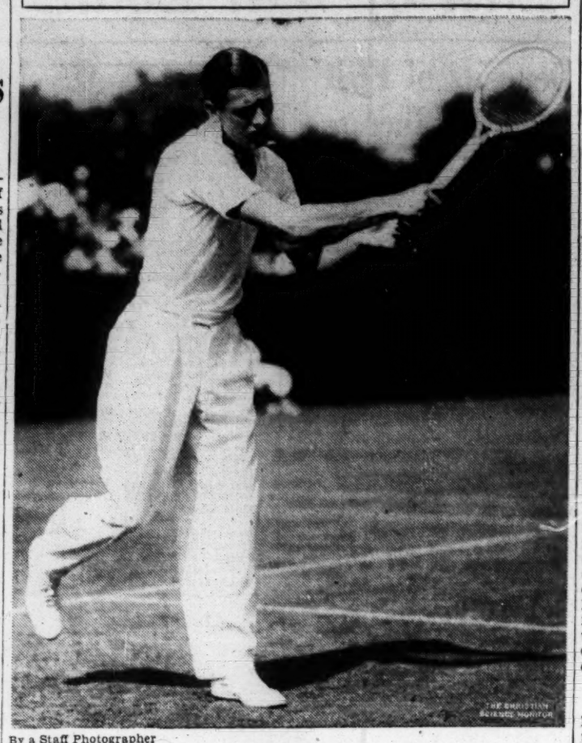
Results Sept. 1

Birmingham 6, New Orleans 5.
New Orleans 8, Birmingham 1.
Knoxville 4, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 11, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 5, Nashville 4.

Results Sept. 2

Chattanooga 5, Knoxville 3.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 2.
Birmingham 9, New Orleans 6.
New Orleans 5, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 11, Atlanta 5.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 3.
Memphis 7, Little Rock 1.

Meets Perry in Quarterfinal



By a Staff Photographer

Francis X. Shields

Advances to Round of Eight in Easy Fashion, With a 6—1, 6—4, 6—0 Victory Over Frank J. Bowden of New York

Mrs. Esther James Wins Barnyard Golf Title

MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 3 (AP)—The tussle for the national horseshoe pitching title was still a wide open affair today as the leaders faced the final round of matches.

Ted Allen of Alhambra, the defending champion, led with 16 victories and two defeats, with a quartet of sharpshooters, Charles (Casey) Jones, of Waukesha, Wis.; C. C. Davis of Kansas City; Harvey Elmerson, Milwaukee, and Guy Zimmerman of Sac City, Iowa, right behind him at 15 victories and 3 defeats. Five matches remained for each player today.

Mrs. Esther James of Hastings, Mich., won the women's title by winning five straight games yesterday. Caroline Shultz, Harvey, Ill., the former champion, withdrew because of the muddy condition of the courts.

U. S. Girl Sprinter Races To Two World Records

TORONTO, Sept. 3 (AP) — Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., was credited with bettering two world records at the annual Labor Day track and field meet of the Canadian National Exhibition yesterday.

She was clocked in 23.2 seconds for the 220-yard dash, lowering her own mark of 23.9s., made Saturday. The listed record for this distance is 25.1s., made by Elizabeth Robinson. Miss Stephens covered 100 yards in 10.4s., clipping four-tenths of a second off the record listed to Stella Walsh.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	81	56	.591
Indianapolis	75	59	.560
Columbus	75	62	.547
Kansas City	74	62	.544
Milwaukee	69	67	.507
St. Paul	65	69	.485
Toledo	57	79	.419
Louisville	46	88	.343

Results Aug. 31

Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 5.
St. Paul 8, Minneapolis 6.
Milwaukee 9, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 12, Louisville 7.
Columbus 12, Toledo 3.
Columbus 14, Toledo 8.

Results Sept. 1

St. Paul 11, Minneapolis 7.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 5.
Kansas City 9, Milwaukee 6.
Toledo 8, Columbus 3.
Toledo 2, Columbus 0.
Louisville 6, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville 3, Indianapolis 2.

Results Sept. 2

Columbus 2, Toledo 1.
Toledo 7, Columbus 5.
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 2.
Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 5.
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 1.
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 4.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	79	47	.627
New York	76	48	.613
Chicago	79	52	.603
Pittsburgh	74	58	.561
Brooklyn	58	68	.460
Philadelphia	54	71	.432
Cincinnati	56	74	.431
Boston	33	91	.266

Results Aug. 31

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 2.

Results Sept. 1

Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 6, New York 1.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3.

Results Sept. 2

Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3. (16 innings)
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1 (5 innings).
Other games postponed.

Dengis Wins Marathon

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Pat Dengis, 33-yard-old national titleholder from Baltimore, won the Philadelphia Olympic Athletic Association's 26-mile marathon last night by a last-stretch spurt past Mel Porter, New York veteran. The Marylander's time in the long grind from Valley Forge, where a field of 52 started, was 2h. 38m. 24s. Porter finished in 2h. 39m. 52s. Alex Burnside, Toronto, came in third; trailed in order by William Wilson, Philadelphia; Fred Ward, Dover, N. J.; Paul Debruyn, New York; Percy Wyer, Toronto; Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, Westerly, R. I.; Robert Willouer, Philadelphia, and Frank Lalla, Boston.

Kansas City Driver First

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—Billy Winn of Kansas City, Mo., flashed ahead of Bill Cummings of Indianapolis, Al Miller of Detroit, Doc MacKenzie of Eddington, Penna., and Deacon Litz of Dubois, Penna., to capture the Dirt Track Century A. A. A. auto race at the state fair yesterday in 1h. 11m. 49.28s.

Yale Beats Waseda, 7 to 3

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (AP)—A five-run rally in the eighth inning gave the invading Yale University baseball team a 7-to-3 victory over Waseda University today in the Americans' final game in Tokyo. The Elis will play three games at Osaka, Japan.

Nineteen Point Rally

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 3 (AP)—After being held to a 3-to-0 score during the first half the Green Bay Packers came back to pass their way to a 22-to-0 victory over the Chippewa Falls Marines in an exhibition game yesterday.

Swedish Athletes Win 'Little Olympic Games'

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP) — Sweden emerged victorious in the "Little Olympic Games" Sunday.

A crowd of 20,000 saw the Swede Jansson heave the hammer for 169 feet, 6 1-5 inches, to better by four inches the effort of the German Blask who had established a new German record.

Sweden wound up with 56 points, Germany 52.5, Hungary 40, Japan 33 and Italy 26.5.

The Japanese Nishida was the sensation of the meet as he hoisted himself 14ft., 1.4in. in the pole vault. His teammate Suzuki won the 100 meters dash in 10.6 seconds while another, Oshima, world-record holder, covered 50ft., 1 13-16 in. to win the hop, step and jump.

Sopwith's Endeavour Sold With Restriction

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 3 (AP) —T. O. M. Sopwith, who is building a new challenger for the America's Cup, has sold the sloop Endeavour to H. A. Andreae at a price understood to be £15,000. Andreae is owner of the British yacht Candida.

In making the sale, Sopwith retains the right to buy back Endeavour if he wants her for an America's Cup challenge.

Endeavour ended the racing season Saturday as champion of Class J yachts. She hung up 13 first places against eight for the Boston sloop Yankee and a similar number for the British boat, Astra.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	45	33	.577
Missions	45	34	.570
Portland	44	35	.557
Seattle	41	36	.532
Los Angeles	39	40	.494
Oakland	38	43	.469
Sacramento	36	44	.450
Hollywood	29	52	.358

Results Aug. 31

San Francisco 11, Oakland 7.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 2.
Hollywood 6, Portland 5.
Seattle 17, Missions 9.

Results Sept. 1

Oakland 9, San Francisco 3.
San Francisco 11, Oakland 4.
Portland 13, Hollywood 4.
Portland 11, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 2.
Missions 11, Seattle 6.
Seattle 6, Missions 2.

Results Sept. 2

Oakland 9, San Francisco 4.
San Francisco 9, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 4.
Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 2.
Portland 6, Hollywood 5.
Hollywood 6, Portland 2.
Missions 9, Seattle 8.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	86	61	.585
Buffalo	82	65	.558
Syracuse	82	67	.550
Baltimore	78	70	.527
Newark	77	69	.527
Toronto	75	70	.517
Rochester	59	85	.410
Albany	47	99	.322

Results Aug. 31

Newark 7, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 6, Toronto 0.
Montreal 9, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 8, Albany 3.

Results Sept. 1

Newark 3, Syracuse 2.
Newark 10, Syracuse 5.
Baltimore 7, Albany 3.
Albany 4, Baltimore 3.
Montreal 16, Buffalo 6.
Montreal 5, Buffalo 0.
Toronto 12, Rochester 5.
Rochester 5, Toronto 4.

Results Sept 2.

Montreal 8, Buffalo 1.
Buffalo 5, Montreal 2.
Syracuse 4, Albany 2.
Syracuse 6, Albany 3.
Toronto 8, Rochester 2.
Toronto 2, Rochester 2. (Tie)
Other games postponed.

Lifeboat Champions

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Finding the rough water to their liking, a doughty American crew late yesterday swept down the Hudson River to victory in the ninth annual international lifeboat race. The winning eight was from the Walter C. Teagle, of the Standard Shipping Company, which left in its wake five European entries. A crew from the same boat won the race in 1933. America made a clean sweep of the prize-winning places as a crew from the U. S. liner Washington finished second and the S. S. Quirigua crew, a dark horse entry, took third.

Glenn Cunningham Beaten

TORONTO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, great Kansas miler, was beaten in the handicap mile at the Canadian National Exhibition track and field meet Saturday when starting from scratch he finished fourth. Joe Mangan, former Cornell star running for the New York A. C., won the event in 4m. 16 4-5s. with a 10-yard handicap. Milton Wallace of Toronto was second and Frank Nordell, former New York University runner from Philadelphia, third.

Cape Breton Marathon

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 3 (AP)—Con Olsen of of Cape Breton won the third annual Cape Breton Marathon yesterday, covering 26 miles, 835 yards in 2h. 54m. 45s. John Paul of Springhill, N. S., was second. Archie Neilson of New Bedford, Mass., placed ninth and E. Richardson of Worcester, Mass., twelfth.

Pirates Spurt And Then Slump In National Race

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pittsburgh Pirates developed a winning streak during the past week and before they were halted nearly threw the National League pennant race into a four-club scramble. The Bucs set back the three leading flag contenders—the Cardinals, Giants and Chicago Cubs—for six straight victories before they were stopped by Roy Henshaw of the Cubs on Sunday. This streak placed the Pirates within six games of the pace-setting Cardinals. The Cards, however, took the matter in their own hands yesterday and with the great Dean brothers pitching, knocked the Pittsburgh craft deeper into fourth place with a stinging double defeat.

During the past week, the Cardinals lost more games than they won, but that double triumph yesterday started them off on the right foot this week. This morning they were two games ahead of their nearest rivals, the Giants, and 2½ contests ahead of the Cubs. Chicago, incidentally, was the only other first division clubs besides Pittsburgh to win more games than it lost. The Bruins had three victories and only two setbacks. The Giants won two and lost four. The Cards took three out of seven.

Paul and Dizzy Win

In yesterday's doubleheader at St. Louis, Paul Dean received credit for the opening victory when he limited the Pirates to three hits in the last seven innings of a 16-inning battle. The champions came from behind with a two-run rally in the ninth inning, and then won in the sixteenth when Medwick doubled and Jimmy Collins singled. Dizzy Dean pitched the second game, which lasted only five innings.

The highlight for the week in the American League was Vernon Kennedy's no-hit, no-run game over the Cleveland Indians on Saturday. Kennedy, who is spending his first year in the majors with the Chicago White Sox, saw only four Indians reach first base, all on passes. He ended the game by striking out Joe Vosmik, one of the leading sluggers in the American League. It was the first no-hit game since Paul Dean's exhibition against the Brooklyn Dodgers on Sept. 21, 1934, and the first one in the American League since Bob Burke of Washington blanked the Red Sox on Aug. 8, 1931.

According to those who saw the game, there were only two hard-hit balls all afternoon, one coming in the eighth and the other in the ninth. Only one Cleveland player, Hughes, reached second base. Kennedy is the first White Sox pitcher to hold his opponents hitless and runless since Tey Lyons, present ace of the Chicago staff, mastered the Red Sox on Aug. 21, 1926. Kennedy also is the first White Sox pitcher ever to turn in a no-hit game in Comiskey Park.

Have Nine-Game Lead

The Detroit Tigers continue to sail along smoothly at the head of the junior circuit race, although their closets rivals, the Yankees, did manage to gain a full game during the week, which ended with Sunday's contests. The Bengals played eight games and won six of them. The Yankees took seven out of nine engagements. When yesterday's games were added to the week's total, the Tigers were nine engagements in front of the Yanks by virtue of their double triumph over the White Sox. The New Yorkers were kept idle yesterday by rain.

While the Tigers and Yankees are safely entrenched in their positions in the standing, the same is not true of the remaining six clubs. The Red Sox, who started the week in third place, dropped five out of six games through their inability to score runs and ended up in fifth place. Cleveland and Chicago, tied for fourth a week ago, went to third and fourth respectively. The White Sox slipped into the second division for a brief spell, but climbed back when Kennedy pitched that no-hitter on Saturday.

At the conclusion of yesterday's contests, during which Cleveland divided with St. Louis and Chicago dropped two to Detroit, the Indians were 1½ games ahead of the White Sox. Half a game separated the White Sox and Red Sox. The Red Sox, incidentally, played three extra-inning games with Washington in two days, and lost two of them. The two clubs played 14 innings at Washington on Sunday, 11 innings in the first game of a doubleheader at Fenway Park yesterday and 13 innings in the second game.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	83	44	.654
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	65	61	.516
Chicago	63	62	.504
Boston	64	64	.500
Washington	54	73	.425
Philadelphia	51	71	.418
St. Louis	50	76	.397

Results Aug. 31

Detroit 5, St. Louis 1.
Washington 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 0.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.

Results Sept. 1

New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 2, Boston 1. (14 innings.)
Chicago 9, Cleveland 6.
One game postponed.

Results Sept 2

Boston 9, Washington 8. (11 innings.)
Washington 3, Boston 2. (13 innings.)
Detroit 6, Chicago 1.
Detroit 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 2.
Other games postponed.

Swimming Meet Sept. 7-8

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (AP)—Members of the American national championship team returning from an invitational meet in Japan will compete with the West's best aquatic stars at the far western swimming, diving and water polo championships here Sept. 7 and 8. The meet is sponsored by the Southern California division of the American Olympic Finance Committee and is regarded as one of the most important pre-Olympic games festivals in the United States.

Yankee Forced Into Port

PORTLAND, Eng., Sept. 3 (AP)—A heavy gale and rough seas yesterday forced the Boston sloop Yankee to run for shelter and put in here. Yankee, dismasted in a race at Dartmouth Saturday, was being towed to Gosport when the gale struck.

All-Bore Skeet Title

SOLON, Ohio, Sept. 3 (AP)—L. S. Pratt, 28-year-old, Indianapolis (Ind.) sporting goods store clerk, won the first national all-bore skeet championship here Saturday, breaking 244 of 250 to best a field of 114 of the nation's outstanding marksmen.

Twenty-five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 3, 1910

WALTER JOHNSON of Washington was right in form as he held the Philadelphia Athletics to three hits, two of which were singles, and defeated them by 3 to 1. The big right-hander struck out eight batters and walked none. Chief Bender started for the Athletics, but lasted only three innings.

Mrs. Vare Victor In American Golf For the Sixth Time

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 3 (AP)—Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia is sitting in the United States women's golf throne for the sixth time today with no intentions of quitting.

Unlike Bobby Jones, who quit after scaling the pinnacle of men's competition with his grand slam in 1930, and Virginia Van Wie, who retired after capturing the women's title three years in succession, Mrs. Vare plans to keep marching on indefinitely.

"No, I'll be back next year and probably for several years to come," she smiled as she tucked the big silver cup under her arm Saturday after turning back the sensational freckle face, 17-year-old Patty Berg of Minneapolis, 3 and 2, in the finals at Interlachen. "My goal? Oh, I don't know. Certainly, I wouldn't mind winning this title ten times but—"

Except for her first championship in 1922, her triumph Saturday, scored before 6000 of Patty's home towners, undoubtedly was the sweetest of all to Glenna. She came to Interlachen determined to prove that a great golf champion could take time out to get married and raise babies and still come back to defeat the best of the rising young stars, most of whom think and dream golf to the exclusion of almost everything else in life. And she accomplished her ambition, defeating the youngest and probably the most promising of "kid" stars in the semi-final and final matches.

Over the week's play, Mrs. Vare discovered that the young stars she met usually outdrove her by 15 to 30 yards off the tee and putted evenly with her. Yet none of them could duplicate her iron shots. Invariably, Mrs. Vare, behind with her woods, won holes by arching beautiful irons to within easy putting distance of the cup. That was how she moved through her field, never once going to the final green.

In addition to Patty, who has been playing golf only three years and who surprised even her home town by giving Glenna a stiff battle all the way, several young players revealed great promise during the week's struggle. Among them were 19-year-old Beatrice Barrett, also of Minneapolis, daughter of professional Bill Barrett, who was defeated in the semifinals by Mrs. Vare, 2 and 1, and Marion McDougall, 20-year-old Portland Miss, who started by removing Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables from the picture with a spectacular quarterfinal triumph. Charlotte Glutting, a veteran now with four championship tournaments behind her, was vastly improved, falling after a three-hole overtime semifinal duel with Patty and her magic putter.

Interlachen also captured its second "crowd" championship. In 1930, a record for national open galleries was established, and last week a new high was set for the women's show with approximately 20,000 watching the play.

Templeton Wins, 18 to 11

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Week-end polo on the various Long Island fields continued to indicate that the defending champion team in the open championship, Templeton, is the strongest scoring unit of the seven entrants, while Aurora, with the young stars of the game, runnersup last year, second, and Hurlingham, which improved considerably since its arrival at Mitchel Field, also a possible contender. Templeton swamped the Hurricanes, 18-11, while Hurlingham scored its first victory over an open entrant, over Old Westbury, including Cecil Smith, at Port Washington, 9-8, by the barest of margins, the tieing goal being on its way when the bell rang.

Weight Lifting Records

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 3 (AP)—Two Canadian records were smashed at an international weight-lifting contest at the Canadian national exhibition Saturday, honors being shared by the United States and Canada. A. Terlazzo, York Athletic Club, York, Penna., shattered the Canadian record by lifting 214 pounds in the two-hand military press. The former record was 210. A. Hutchinson, Toronto, broke the Canadian record for the two-hand jerk with a lift of 175 pounds. The former record was 172.

Regular Army Men Now in Training For 1936 Olympics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Although there has been agitation to withhold Americans from the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany, United States Army athletes already are in training for the big international sports carnival.

With the games still a year distant, the army contenders have been at work for several months now, one group at Fort Riley, Kan., and another at Fort Belvoir, Va. These are the first of the probable American athletes to enter training.

The army will hold its own elimination tests early next summer and then turn its teams over to the American Olympic committee.

Some high officials in American athletic circles have announced opposition to American participation in the games, due largely to the Nazi attitude toward Jews. However, America accepted an invitation last year, and unless some later action is taken by the committee, the United States athletes will enter the games.

Army athletes will compete only in the equestrian events and the pentathlon. The equestrian program includes an all-round championship —a three-day test that calls for endurance, jumping ability and show perfection.

Separate teams of three men and horses will be entered in the various events. The pentathlon calls for ability in shooting, swimming, riding, and cross-country running. The equestrian group is now at Fort Riley, while the pentathlon athletes are at Fort Belvoir.

In the 1932 Olympics the Americans were first in the all-round championship and were first in total points for all equestrian events. Lieut. Richard Mayo, who will captain the American pentathlon entrants, placed third in that event in 1932.

Capt. W. B. Bradford, a graduate of a French equestation, will head the American equestrian group of 10 officers. Among those training now are several who competed in 1932—Lieut. Earl F. Thompson, Capt. H. E. Tuttle and Capt. I. L. Kitts. A number of the horses of the 1932 team also will be available for participation.

Canadian Open Golf Crown

MONTREAL, Sept. 3 (AP)—Gene Kunes, Norristown, Penna., professional, Saturday won his first big golfing prize, the Canadian open crown. Surrounded by a gallery of 500 that gave him nothing but encouragement, the 26-year-old Kunes fired a brilliant 68, two under par, on the final round of the 72-hole tournament at Summerlea to set up a total score of 280. Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., started off as Kunes finished and set his gallery wild with excitement as he almost overtook the Norristown boy. He faltered on the 17th hole, however, and finished with a 69 that gave him a total of 282 and second place They had started the final tour only a stroke apart, the tall, black-haired Ghezzi having spanked out a 68 in the morning round while Kunes was taking 74

Sporting Around the Hub

Union Boat Club of Boston Has a Field Day

THE fiftieth annual championship regatta of the New England Rowing Association, held yesterday on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, turned out to be a field day for the Union Boat Club of Boston. The Union boatmen won four of the events, with Russell Codman winning the feature race—one mile and a quarter single scull—in 7m. 47 3-5s., beating the old course record by 9 2-5s. Codman came from behind to beat out Roger Bates, also of the Union B. C., finishing a length ahead.

A Cambridge boat won the only United States championship on the program. Silvio Merola and his sister, Gina, of the Weld Boat Club, surprised by winning the half-mile mixed-double sculls title.

Mahlon Mason, Union B. C., won the 145-pound singles sculls; Marguerite Dumontier, Worcester B. C., took the women's New England half-mile championship; Arnold Roberts, Varuna B. C., New Jersey, captured the novice singles sculls; Riverside Boat Club won the junior eights race; Arnold Roberts took the single sculls; Frank Watson, Union B. C., captured the intermediate single; Joseph Smith, Union B. C., won the Association single; Harry Jungbloed, N. Y. A. C., won the quarter-mile dash, and Springfield Rowing Association won the senior eights race.

N. E. Public Parks Tennis—Charles Swanson of Providence, won the championship of the seventh annual New England public parks tennis tournament by defeating Donald Martin of Newton, perennial finalist, by scores of 6—2, 6—4, 7—5, at Springfield yesterday afternoon, according to an Associated Press report. It was Swanson's first championship in the New England tourney. He succeeds Dr. Samuel P. Hayes Jr. of South Hadley, Mass., who did not defend the championship dais because he had joined a private club.

Load and Fire—Elmer W. Sird of Palmer, Mass., won the New England slow fire pistol and revolver events and added two lesser events in the three-day New England shoot that closed on the Agawam range in Springfield yesterday, the Associated Press reports. E. M. Chase of Springfield won the N. E. pocket revolver event, while E. S. Wimm of Winchester won the novice pistol title. Springfield's varsity team won both the pistol and revolver events in team competition.

Gaelic Football—New York's champion Gaelic football team, Kerry Football Club, came into town yesterday and won the feature game of the Gaelic Athletic Association Field Day at Celtic Park, Hyde Park, defeating the Boston champions, Galway F. C., 11 points to 8, before a crowd of about 2000 persons.

Canoe Regatta—James Fitch of the Winchester Boat Club and Marie Beltis of the Dedham Auxiliary of the New England Canoe Racing Association stood out in the two-day canoe racing regatta at Canobie Lake, Salem, N. H. The Dedham girls' team won the right to represent the N. E. C. R. A. at the President's Cup races in Washington, when it captured the women's Class A four event against four other teams.

Cleveland Opens Series—The Cleveland Indians play a single game with the Red Sox tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock. It is the first of a four-game series and Cleveland's final appearance in Boston this season. To date, the Red Sox have won eight, lost 10 and tied one with the Indians.

Braves Buy Pitcher—Bill McKechnie, general manager of the Braves who is on a scouting tour, has announced the purchase of Sharkey Eiland, left-handed pitcher from the Nashville club of the Southern Association. The price was not announced. McKechnie said also that he had acquired the full rights to Elden McLean of the Harrisburg (Penna.) team in the New York-Pennsylvania League, and John Van DerMeer with Scranton in the same circuit.

Here and There—Northeastern expects more than 50 candidates to turn out for football practice today . . . The Boston Redskins open their training schedule at Waltham today . . . Ed Fuller of Salem faces Albert Stitt of Chestnut Hill in the final of the Essex County tennis championship at North Andover C. C. today . . . David Burt, 17-year-old lefthander, won the Eastern Connecticut tennis title . . . Park Commissioner W. P. Long of Boston won low net honors at the Wentworth (N. H.) Golf Club over the week end . . . Charlie McBride of Malden won the annual caddies' tourney at the Wentworth G. C. yesterday . . . Oyster Harbors won the Cape Cod men's four-ball league yesterday with a 9-to-8 victory over Wianno . . . Bunny Wilson took the South Shore C. C. golf championship yesterday, defeating Dan Shea, 6 and 5 in the final . . . Louise Stokes of Malden beat Olive Hasenfus of the Boston S. A., defending champion, in the N. E. A. A. U. 200-meter dash, winning the event in 26.7s. at Caledonia Grove.

United States Chess Team Wins World Title

International Final Chess Standing

Country	Pts.	Country	Pts.
United States	54	Great Britain	37
Poland	52	Estonia	33½
Sweden	52½	Finland	35
Hungary	51	Palestine	32
Czechoslovakia	49	Lithuania	34
Yugoslavia	45½	Denmark	31½
Austria	43½	Roumania	27½
Argentina	42	Italy	24
Latvia	41	Switzerland	21
France	38	Ireland	12

WARSAW, Sept. 3 (AP)—Three adjourned games were played off Sunday to complete the schedule of the international chess tournament at the officers' casino, which was won by the United States Saturday night with Sweden second and Poland third. The results did not affect the standing of any of the four leading teams.

At the farewell reception, the Hamilton-Russell trophy was formally awarded to the United States team and was accepted in its behalf by Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion. Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore., No. 4 on the American team, received an object of art as a prize for having made the best individual score in the tournament. Dake won 13 and drew five.

Vera Menchik of Czechoslovakia won the women's world championship with a score of 9. Regina Gerlecka of Poland, 6½, and Gisi Harum of Austria, 6, finished second and third.

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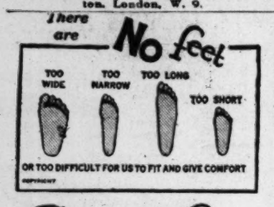

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Dummy Blimp Waits Big Wind To Test Mooring by Its Nose

Akron aviation circles are being treated to a rare sight these days—a whole corps of airship men waiting for wind, and the bigger the wind the better.

The watchful waiting for the big blow is in connection with tests on a new type mooring mast for blimps, or non-rigid ships, being carried on at the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation. Blimp men at Akron are also anxious to see how the blimp "X" will take it.

The "X," a hydrogen-filled dummy bag, has swung on the new type blimp mooring mast out-of-doors at Wingfoot Lake since July 11, just daring the weather to pull it loose.

Since Aug. 12, it has hung out there both day and night. Automatic instruments regulate the pressure within the bag. Recording instruments mark down the wind conditions outside. The "X," during the night, is her own boss.

The dummy blimp, made of an old bag of the blimp Puritan, with control surfaces from another blimp and an improvised cabin containing no motors, was constructed for the purpose of testing out the new mast.

The mast, developed by Goodyear engineers with aid of Commander C. E. Rosendahl of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, moors a blimp by the nose, instead of at a point on the ship's belly, just forward of the cabin.

So far, the mast has held the ship secure in a 51½-mile-an-hour wind. Such a wind combined with the use of an old-type mooring device, would have required the services of a large ground crew to prevent damage to the ship, according to Lieut. Carl Fickes, chief of the blimp operations, who is conducting the tests.

During the Indianapolis races, a blimp from Akron was very nearly destroyed by being torn from its mooring mast—the old-fashioned type—in a severe gale.

Until now this new system of nose mooring was believed impracticable, because of the lack of rigidity in blimp construction. It has been found, however, that plywood battens, used to maintain the shape of the blimps' nose, are sufficient to spread the load.

* * *

A fault in the rip panel was responsible for the collapse of the balloon Explorer II on July 12, when it took off from Rapid City, S. D., for an attempted flight into the stratosphere.

That decision has recently been reached by the National Geographic Society, co-sponsor of the expedition, according to reports received at the Goodyear Zeppelin Company in Akron. Repairs are going forward on the bag in the Zeppelin balloon room at present.

That there is a possibility of another stratosphere attempt in October was also revealed by the society, although much will depend on weather conditions at that time, it was said.

A study of weather conditions at Rapid City, where the flight would be held, covering weather reports for the last 15 years, is now under way.

* * *

Straightening of the aerial highways by the Government and United Air Line's own $1,000,000 improvement program have joined to cut down its transcontinental time to 16 hours. The company began yesterday to operate on this new schedule.

A considerable number of the 2,000,000-candlepower beacons on its midcontinental route have been moved to straighten out the airway. As a result, the coast-to-coast route is 87 miles shorter. This shorter mileage applies from New York to any of the west coast cities served by United Air Lines or its feeders.

United's entire transcontinental fleet now consists of the improved type Boeing 10-passenger planes which have a cruising speed of 189 miles an hour at 10,000 feet altitude and a top speed of 202 miles an hour. These ships are all powered with the new geared-down engines which not only add 19 miles an hour to the speed but also are much quieter than the direct drive type formerly employed.

Worth Knowing

TAKEN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, SEVEN ACRES ARE REQUIRED TO FEED ONE PERSON EACH YEAR

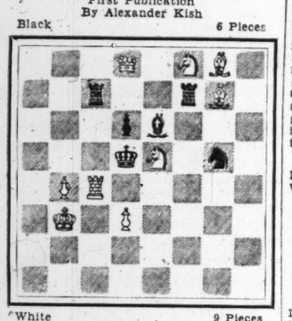
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1753

First Publication
By Alexander Kish

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

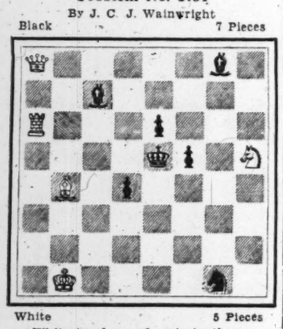
White to play and mate in two

Another of Mr. Kish's originals, with the usual thematic flavor, this time centering about a half-pin.

Problem No. 1754

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 7 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

This old-timer (it won first prize in the 1885 Mirror of American Sports Tourney) is for those who enjoy a keen mental tussle.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1751. B-Q

No. 1752. 1. R-K P-Kt8(Q)
2. Kt-K6ch
1. ——— P-B3
2. Kt-B8
1. ——— B any
2. QxBPch
1. ——— P-R4
2. QxPch

No. 1739. Mr. E. W. Allen of Newtonville, Mass., points out a not too obvious answer, R (B5)-B3 to the alleged cook BxB.

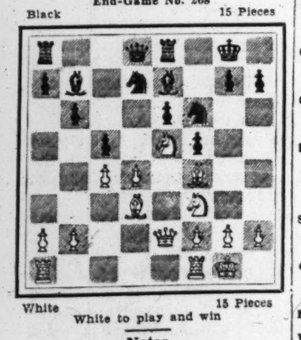
End-Game No. 267. After White plays 1 QKt-Q2, Black wins with P-KKt4; 2 B-Kt3, P-Kt5; 3 P-QR3 (3 Kt any, Kt-Kt5), PxKt; 4 PxB, PxP, and Black wins a piece.

End-Game

In this position the stage is set for a very pretty combination. The main variation involves a Q sacrifice and mate. From a blindfold simultaneous game won by Alekhine from Feldtat at the military hospital at Tarnopol in 1916.

End-Game No. 268

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

I. Kashdan won the annual New York State Chess Association tournament, concluded Aug. 24 at the Hotel Arlington, Binghamton, N. Y. His score was seven wins and but a single draw, with Lessing, or 7½-½. Second was Polland, another New Yorker, with 6½-1½. Lessing was third with 6-2, while Reinfeld, former winner, was fourth with 5-3. A. J. Souweine won the class A tournament with 5½-1½.

The Canadian Chessner is the title of a new quarterly, published and edited by Dudley M. LeDain, 5970 Durocher Street, Montreal, Outremont, Quebec, Can. The subscription is $1 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Although concerned primarily with Canadian news, this multigraphed magazine of some 24 pages has a generous selection of recent master games and a problem section. A bit of humor is a page aptly entitled "Chess Quintuplets," which contains five brevities from master play, all involving a double rook sacrifice to take the rook out of play. The conclusion to one of these appeared as End-Game No. 266.

Philadelphia is undoubtedly one of the strongest chess centers in the country. Evidence of this is the Chess Courier, a 16-page periodical devoted to "chess news of Pennsylvania and New Jersey." The guiding hand in this venture, who has referred to it as a "spasmodic," because it does not appear regularly, is W. A. Ruth of Collingswood, N. J., who, aside from holding all local championships, is a strong booster for chess, especially the Camden Chess Club, which is, we understand, another of his chess offspring. This game, from the Chess Courier, was played in a recent match between the Mercantile and Marshall Chess Clubs.

Giuoco Piano

Drasin White	Reinfeld Black	Drasin White	Reinfeld Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 KtxQP	QKtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 BPxKt	P-R3
3 B-B4	B-B4	20 B-K3	BxB(c)
4 Castles	P-Q3	21 QxB	Kt-R2
5 P-B3	Q-K2	22 Kt-Q2	P-B4
6 P-Q4	B-Kt3	23 Q-Kt6	PxP
7 B-QKt5	B-Q2	24 BxP(d)	Kt-Kt4
8 P-Q5	Kt-Kt	25 QR-B	B-B
9 B-Q3	P-QB3(a)	26 B-Q3	Kt-R6ch(e)
10 P-B4	Kt-QR3	27 K-R	Kt-B5
11 B-B2	Kt-Kt5	28 B-K4	Q-Kt4
12 B-R4	P-QR4	29 QxQP	KtxKtP
13 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	30 BxKt	QxKt
14 Q-K2	CastlesKR	31 QxKP	B-Kt5
15 P-QR3	Kt-R3	32 P-B7	R-B3(f)
16 B-B2	PxP	33 Q-K7	R-KKt3
17 B-Kt5	Kt-B2(b)	34 Q-B7ch	and wins

(a) This leaves a permanent weakness at Q3, and does not give Black any compensating freedom. Better 9 . . . B-Kt5, when Black, aside from a retarded development, has a solid position, with a likely break at KB4 in time.

(b) If 17 . . . PxP; 18 KtxP, and Black must submit to the breaking up of his K-side pawns.

(c) In view of the weakness of Black's black Q side squares, Black may do better not to exchange this B.

(d) Not 24 KtxP, B-B4!

(e) This attacking gesture, in its failure, only hastens White's conquest of Black's weak QP. But otherwise White's increasing pressure on the QB file is practically decisive.

(f) Black is also badly off after 32 . . . R-B2; 33 P-Q6.

Notes by F. R. C.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Netherlands

Amsterdam: "Vrije Gemeente" Building, Weteringschans 8, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17. In Dutch.

New Zealand

Wanganui: Opera House, St. Hill Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Bowditch and Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.
Fullerton: Auditorium, Fullerton Union High School, 3 p. m., Sept. 8.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 9. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
Monterey Park: Church Edifice, 400 North Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

Illinois

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Massachusetts

Great Barrington: Mahaiwe Theater, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 8.

Michigan

Highland Park (auspices Fifth Church, Detroit): Highland Park High School, Second and Glendale Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Minnesota

St. Paul (First Church): St. Paul Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

Montana

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

New York

East Aurora: Presbyterian Church, Main and Paine Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 12.
Woodstock: Summer Church Building, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 8.

Washington

Pasco: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Sept. 8.
Port Angeles: Masonic Temple, Seventh and Lincoln, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.
Yakima (First Church): Church Edifice, Naches Avenue and A Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Wisconsin

Eagle River: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Sept. 8.

Carver Gets Washington Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Announcement has been made of the appointment of Dr. George W. Carver, director of agricultural research and consulting chemist at Tuskegee Institute, as collaborator in the Department of Agriculture, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, in Washington. It is understood that he is to serve without compensation.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet Go to the Beach

THE round golden sun shed its warm, bright rays over the farm so warmly that when Farmer Ben had come down to the henyard to let Emmaline and Susabet, his two most intelligent hens, out for the day, he carried his sunshade.

When Farmer Ben carried his sunshade—which was a very pretty Japanese one with bright flowers painted all over it and had been left behind by a summer boarder season before last—Emmaline and Susabet knew that it was a very warm day and likely to get warmer yet before it began to cool off. Most farmers would have considered it beneath their dignity to carry a Japanese sunshade even in the warmest weather, but Farmer Ben said that he was perfectly willing to go beneath his dignity if he was also beneath his sunshade.

It was such a warm day that all the hens except Emmaline and Susabet sat in the shade of the hen house, and some of them wouldn't even lay an egg. But Emmaline and Susabet had each laid an egg at the usual time, and now they were ready to go out and about and see what was going on in the world.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"How sultry is the sun!
This is a day to slowly walk
And not a day to run."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"If things like that were made
For hens like us, I'd like to have
A Japanese sunshade."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"With such a parasol,
I don't see how you'd hold it up
And walk about at all."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Yes, that is very true.
You need two feet to walk upon,
And hens have only two."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now wither shall we wend,
This warm but pleasant summer day
Most pleasantly to spend?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I think that we will each
Agree this is the kind of day
For going to the beach."

So Emmaline and Susabet turned in the direction of the beach, walking calmly and slowly instead of running this way and that way as hens usually do and conversing about cooling topics such as the way the ponds freeze over in winter and the beautiful snow falls all over everything till people have to dig roads and paths with snowplows and wooden shovels.

And when they got to the beach they found a place in the shadow of a boat where they were out of the sun and fanned by the cool, refreshing, salt breeze from the wide blue ocean. There were ships sailing on the sea and children playing on the

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Found a Place in the Shadow of a Boat.

sand and ladies and gentlemen in bathing suits disporting themselves in the waves.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Those children wading there—
How dauntlessly they wet their feet.
"I'm sure I wouldn't dare."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"We wouldn't mind a bit
To wet our feet the way they do
If we were used to it."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"A duck can swim, but then,
I shouldn't care to be a duck.
I'd rather be a hen."

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Household Articles

WHEN a young girl appeared at my door with a large flat basket on which were artistically arranged numerous articles of use in the household, I could not resist making a purchase. The girl told be that she seldom failed to make at least a small sale at each stop.

On the basket were attractive pot holders (large and small, made from scraps of children's clothes), gay-colored dust cloths, tiny emery bags, tea towels (with a bit of dainty embroidery), dish cloths (made from soft cotton and finished with a colored running stitch), small mats (made from braided rags), and tiny jars of different kinds of preserves. Such a tempting variety could scarcely fail to appeal to the homemaker.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

For the Scrapbook

Whether thou dost read or hear anything—indeed, whatever you do—intend what thou art about, and let not your mind wander, but compel it to be fixed and present.—*Earl of Bedford.*

The eyes of the soul can see much farther than the eyes of the body. —*Marshal Foch (to a blind soldier at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington).*

Questioning is not the mode of conversation between gentlemen.—*Johnson.*

Ten Guesses

78

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Was it Cowper who, on turning up a mouse's nest with his plow, wrote a poem, "To a Mouse"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is Timbuktu just a mythical town? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is Pall Mall properly rhymed with "small hall"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Does Massachusetts have a larger population than Missouri? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "She was tall, slender, and wore a black cloak"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Is "dry ice" made of water? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Can starch be dissolved in cold water? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is castile soap made from olive oil? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. If you were looking for the book of Titus, and you opened your Bible to James, should you turn the pages at the left? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Was Will Rogers a millionaire? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Some Interesting Birds

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by S. A. Grimes, Jacksonville, Fla.

At the Top We See on the Nest the Snowy Egret—as Beautiful as It Is Rare. Below, We See the Marsh Hawk, Protesting the Cameraman's Intrusion. At the Bottom We Have an Intimate View of a Pelican Family. Dad Is Out Fishing.

Quotation for Today

YES, Insolence, Injustice, every crime,
Rapine and Wrong, may prosper for a time;
Yet shall they travel on to swift decay,
Who tread the crooked path and hollow way.

—THEOGNIS

Brevities

Humorist: "What is the rarest shade of color in existence?" asks a correspondent. In the opinion of a married friend of ours, it is that of the ribbon his wife sent him to match the other day.

Punch: A novelist declares that the man who would rather play golf than eat should never marry. Unless of course he cares to marry a girl who would rather play bridge than cook.

Detroit News: With a censorship clamped tightly on in Rome, one can only surmise what discipline was meted out to Vesuvius for the recent insubordination.

Life: The average life of a popular song is two weeks, according to a recent survey. After that it has to have its name changed.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The new gasoline recently perfected may be put up in bricks. It is going to seem pretty strange at first to ask how many miles she gives to the brick.

Atlanta Constitution: In Hungary you can change your name for 30 cents. You are not compelled to have great riches to get a good name.

Milwaukee Journal: An FERA director in Maine says the State presents unusual employment problems. He figures there are six moose callers for each moose.

New York Sun: Can you remember away back when all an American Administration at Washington had to worry about was where to seat Mrs. Dolly Gann?

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

9

By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies.

NELSON, to the surprise of easterners, will be found to be the nineteenth most popular of American cognomens. Its bearers concentrate in the Northwest, and there often outnumber the *Smiths.* Its principal use is among Scandinavian Americans, but it is not without British backing. Like *Anderson,* but unlike *Olson* and *Peterson,* it is used in England north of Liverpool on the west and Lincolnshire on the east. In Scotland it is somewhat familiar, and in Ireland fairly common in Ulster, although otherwise rare. *Nelson* means "son of Nels."

Olson boasts greater use in the country as a whole than can be commanded by *O'Brien,* its close contender under the letter O. It is a Scandinavian-American name which means "son of Ole or Olaf," and in the Northwest has almost as many bearers as *Smith* has.

Peterson, like *Nelson* and *Olson,* has the advantage of a high ratio of use among Scandinavian-Americans. In Minneapolis and St. Paul, the heart of their settlement, the *Petersons,* like the *Johnsons, Andersons,* and *Nelsons,* outnumber the *Smiths.* Outside of the Northwest, *Phillips* and *Parker* are ordinarily the most popular names under the letter *P. Peterson* is synonymous with *Peters,* and means "son of Peter."

Quinn is not nearly so common a surname as most of the other key names, but is the only common surname under Q. Since the Irish favor the cities over the country, *Quinn* is something of a city name, most familiar in Boston. It is a Celtic Irish clan name of general Irish use, but least common in the Province of Munster. In Ireland, *Quin, McQuinn,* and *McQueen* are recognized as variants, but in the United States they are generally converted to *Quinn.*

(Next Monday: "Robinson" and "Smith")

In Lighter Vein

Good Sale

A countryman paying his first visit to the seaside was struck by the vast expanse of water. Turning to an ancient boatman, he said:

"I shouldn't half like to take some of this home to the missus. Do you think you could sell me a bottleful?"

The boatman assented and charged the countryman sixpence for the service.

A few hours later the visitor returned to the shore again after a tour round the town. By now the tide had gone out.

The man gazed open-mouthed at the spectacle.

"Hm-m, mister," he said, turning to the boatman, "you've done a good trade today!"—*Answers.*

Those Jubilee Stamps

Scene: Local post office in a fashionable English spa. Enter a tall and imposing-looking lady, who tenders to the clerk a shilling.

"If I purchase a shilling's worth of three ha'penny stamps, will you give me the old ones? am traveling about, and the jubilee stamps take up so much room!"

Polite Caruso

John McCormack tells the story. He met Enrico Caruso one day, and asked, "How does the greatest tenor in the world feel this morning?"

Caruso bowed politely. "And since when," he returned, "has McCormack become a baritone?"—*New York Post.*

Over-Efficient

The guest at the small country hotel was indignant.

"Didn't I ask you to be sure to leave me some hot water?" he demanded of the maid in the morning.

"Yes, sir, you did," replied the girl, "and to make sure of it I left it for you overnight."—*Toronto Globe.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Shine Inside"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

ONE blazing hot summer day a busy worker was confronted with a task which called into play all her resources, energy, and ability. In order to perform it successfully and happily she must lose all sense of self. The journey took her through the heart of the busy city.

As she was riding along in a crowded streetcar, still not quite certain of the outcome of her mission, she looked through the window and noticed a small shoe shining parlor which displayed a neat sign that read, "Shine Inside."

"There!" said the woman, "That is what I must do; just shine inside, and all will be well."

And so that victory was quickly won; and during the succeeding years many another victory has followed by the simple philosophy, joyously applied. She has tried figuratively hanging out her shingle labeled, "Shine Inside;" and as there is really nothing exclusive in the idea, she recommends it to others—thanks to a thrifty bootblack.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Obed, the Son of Boaz

THE book of Ruth records the familiar story of how Ruth the Moabitess and her mother-in-law, Naomi, made their way from Moab to Bethlehem in Judah, and how Ruth there became the wife of Boaz, a kinsman of her former husband Mahlon, who had passed on some time previously.

Obed was the child of this second marriage, and his coming seems to have brought special joy to Naomi, who became his nurse, and of whom it was said: "He shall be unto thee a restorer of thy life, and a nourisher of thine old age" (Ruth 4:15).

So lovingly did Naomi tend the child that the neighbors said to one another: "There is a son born to Naomi" (verse 17). In later years Obed was to become the father of Jesse and grandfather of David, king of Israel.

Lesson of the Stamp

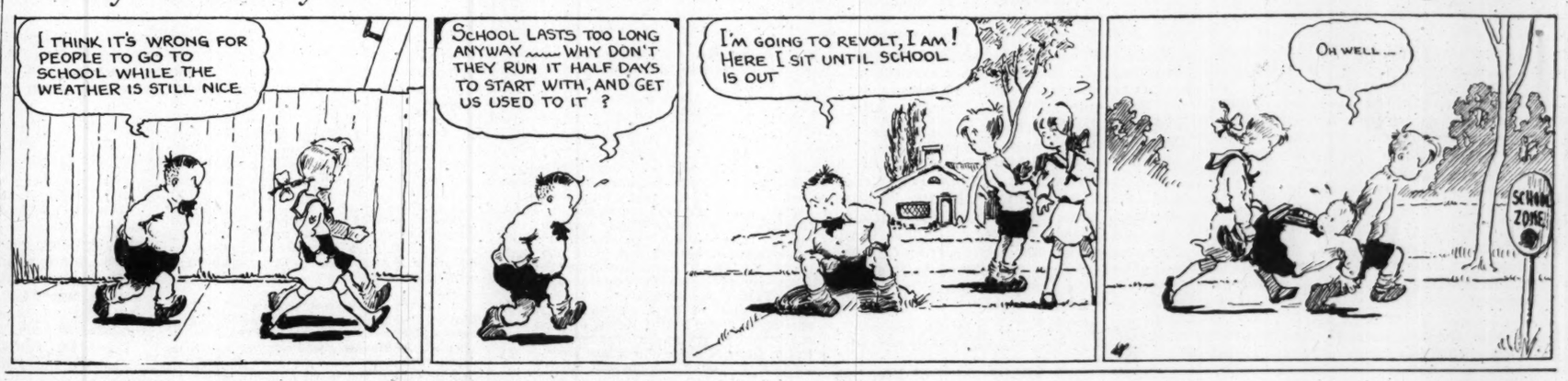
IN A recent calendar of the German Evangelical Church is a contribution about a postage stamp. The pastor, Dr. Herbert H. Peters, thinks that if church members would do all the things the little stamp rightfully claims to accomplish, there would be no depression in the churches and no need for worry on the part of the clergy or officers. The postage stamp says in the calendar:

I represent my country.
I am always ready for service.
I go wherever I am sent.
I do whatever I am asked to do.
I stick to my task until it is done.
I don't strike back when I am struck.
I don't give up when I am licked.
I am small, but I carry great messages.
I am necessary to the happiness of the world.
I keep up to date.
I am crowned with the cross-mark of service.

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*It Seems Tubby Has to Go Through This at Regular Intervals*

By LE PELLEY


I THINK IT'S WRONG FOR PEOPLE TO GO TO SCHOOL WHILE THE WEATHER IS STILL NICE
SCHOOL LASTS TOO LONG ANYWAY —— WHY DON'T THEY RUN IT HALF DAYS TO START WITH, AND GET US USED TO IT ?
I'M GOING TO REVOLT, I AM! HERE I SIT UNTIL SCHOOL IS OUT
OH WELL ...
SCHOOL ZONE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Here He Comes—There He Goes*

By CARMACK

The Boss came home yesterday and oh, Boy! did we give him a welcome!
But what do you suppose happened today? School started!
Shucks—
"Well", said Tiddlywinks, "if it hadn't started, your Boss might not have come home as soon as he did, so cheer up" —
And cheer up I did—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Smell of Oil

ETHIOPIA'S Emperor declares, according to an Associated Press dispatch, "I gave the concession to Standard Oil." Again he speaks of "a concession granted to the United States."

Evidently a serious misapprehension exists in the mind of Haile Selassie. He knows better, of course, than to confuse Standard Oil with the United States. But, perhaps inadvertently, he has disclosed in these words his belief that in international relations the American Government will be the agent of its best-known oil company. The Monitor's own correspondent, cabling today from Addis Ababa, reports that in making the grant in such spectacular manner "the Ethiopian Government wished to bring to its aid a 'powerful neutral' organization."

Clearly one party to this contract expected to involve the United States and insure its protection. What did the other party to the bargain expect? Irrepressibly the questions turn to the oil company.

Why do not responsible Standard officials absolutely and finally dissociate their organization from this deal, instead of permitting the assumption to continue that the Emperor of Ethiopia knew to whom he was leasing half his kingdom?

Does the company not recognize that the present effect is to post a "keep off" sign in Mussolini's path and sign it "The United States, by Standard Oil"?

Do the organizers expect that not only American property but American lives will be destroyed and "national honor" so involved that its African oil will be defended by American arms?

How otherwise will they defend their holdings and what will they be worth if Italy seizes Ethiopia?

The American people would be glad to have the answers to these and other questions. They would also be pleased to have an official declaration from the State Department making clear its disapproval of this scheme, even as the British Government was so quick to do. Still more, they would welcome a determined official statement removing any confusion in Haile Selassie's mind and categorically refusing any protection to this profiteering adventure of certain nationals.

Such declarations would be welcome. But lacking them, the American people have already made their own answers. And the one essential purport of them is that Standard Oil is not the United States.

A Way to Increase Drinking

WHEN so competent and courageous a managing editor as Malcolm W. Bingay assures Editor & Publisher that his paper, the Detroit Free Press, did not drop a widely syndicated Hollywood movie column because of pressure from theater advertisers, we believe him.

Mr. Bingay's vivacious discussion of newspaper ethics and newspaper integrity adds much to the gaiety of this professional magazine and would constitute only an interesting intramural debate among the journalists, were it not for the wide implications of his candid words.

In comparing the practice as against the theory of journalistic independence, Mr. Bingay is strong in not overstating the case. He does not assume overrighteousness either for his own newspaper or for all newspapers. The press is constantly faced with propaganda and pressure to distort the news and to sell its influence, and he puts the problem frankly:

> The producers have protested against destroying the (artistic) illusion. I see nothing wrong in that protest. I think that they are entitled to fight it with every legitimate means at hand—even to the canceling of advertising. What paper would long get cigarette or motorcar or any other advertising that persistently and wilifully did everything it could to injure that business and prevent it from making profits?

When advertising serves a constructive industry, no newspaper can have any right or reason to injure that industry. But what is going to be the role of the great body of American newspapers when the social conditions produced by the licensed liquor trade become worse and worse? The increased profits of the liquor trade mean increased crime, increased destitution, and increased misery.

The purpose of any form of liquor control is to decrease drinking. The purpose of liquor advertising is to increase drinking. In considering this problem, Mr. Bingay's words may well give us pause: "*What paper would long get . . . any advertising that persistently and willfully did everything . . . to prevent it from making profits?*"

Could a more persuasive argument be presented to every state in the Union for abolishing liquor advertising in every form—advertising that tends to defeat every measure of control in every community?

A UNION ORGANIZER among New York City rapid transit workers, according to the New York World-Telegram, has signed a confession that for a year while purporting to be zealous in union activities he was a spy for the transit company's "secret service" and turned in a false accusation of sabotage against four union officials. Such espionage is widely condoned as being necessary in industry. Yet can one imagine what would follow if an agent of labor, acting under false pretenses, should be found listening in or inserting disruptive suggestions at a directors' meeting of some huge corporation?

Coal Control

NARROWLY squeezed through Congress by presidential and labor union pressure, the Guffey coal bill has now received Mr. Roosevelt's signature and become law. It is aptly described as a "little NRA" for what is probably the United States's worst harassed industry, and is likely to develop many of the same benefits and drawbacks that were experienced under NRA.

Certainly if any extractive or manufacturing industry is affected with an interstate public interest, the coal industry is; and if any industry is in need of what postwar European nations called rationalization, the bituminous coal mines are eligible for that reorganizing and thinning-out process. Coal mine labor has long been paid at a sub-social scale, yet coal consumers include thousands to whom a price increase of $1 a ton means deprivation and shivering.

The new National Coal Commission is directed to establish minimum prices—and maximum prices if necessary—based on cost of production in various mining areas and to require conformance to a code of hours, wages and working conditions backed by guarantees of collective bargaining.

The commission is to support itself and enforce its orders by means of a 15 per cent tax on coal, nine tenths of which levy is to be remitted to mines that fall in line. The doubtful constitutionality of this tax will be the important issue in the expected court test of the act, since in the light of precedents the control cannot stand on the Federal Government's power over interstate commerce. Once already the Supreme Court has ruled—in the Child Labor case—that the taxing power cannot be used obviously for a social purpose rather than for revenue.

The coal tax stood nearly on all fours with the agricultural processing taxes until one important section was struck out of the Guffey bill. That was the section which provided for use of some of the revenues to buy up and retire from production uneconomic coal lands. Without this feature the bill makes little contribution to a permanent solution of the overexpanded condition of the soft coal industry and comes close to an effort at economic bootstrap lifting.

The dangers to the consumer in this are not remote. But dangers to the industry are equally present. For the fundamental problem of the coal producers is to meet the competition of fuel oil and hydroelectric power. Price fixing, if unaccompanied by development of new uses, may only lose them more of their market and so cost more miners their jobs.

The indications are that President Roosevelt has looked upon the coal control bill as a wedge and a shining example to be used in a possible campaign for amendment of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. Whether the results of applying governmental remedies to the ills of the soft coal industry and its labor will prove an argument for or against the extension of federal power over commerce and industry is a subject for what Woodrow Wilson called "watchful waiting." It may be that Mr. Roosevelt has even now a less than ideal instrument for the test.

Roses by Other Names

THOSE romantic isles, the Dutch East Indies, must no longer be called the Dutch East Indies. By official ruling, they are now to be known as Netherlands India. And Dutch Guiana is to be Surinam. No longer can we say we are "in Dutch," when we mean "in disfavor." That fine old idiom, "to beat the Dutch," as descriptive of great effort in some direction, also must be dropped. The Dutch—pardon us!—the Netherlanders object to the further use of the word "Dutch."

Other nations, too, are forcing the world to change its terminology. Abyssinia insists that it must be called Ethiopia. Not so long ago Manchuria became Manchoukuo, Persia became Iran, the Kingdoms of Hejaz and Nejd became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is some time since St. Petersburg became Leningrad, Christiania became Oslo, Peking became Peiping, and Constantinople became Istanbul. A little harder to endure than these have been the changes from Changchun to Hsinking, from Para to Beyoglu, and from Lemberg to Lwow. It is, as Southey put it,

> A name which you all know by sight very well,
> But which no one can speak, and no one can spell.

Variety may be the spice of life, but such changes as these sometimes involve further, and troublesome, changes for mapmakers, post offices, libraries, business houses, and others. Atlases, geographies, guide books, and other publications are made out of date and must be revised. Doubtless a Society for the Prevention of Tinkering with Geographical Names would find a ready membership.

Of course, it is not as though such things have never happened before. The world has pretty well accustomed itself, by now, to calling Nieu Amsterdam by its present name of New York. It is rare for tongues to slip any longer, calling London by its former name of New Troy, Paris by its old name of Lutetia, or Chicago by the name of Fort Dearborn.

Everything may be all right so long as the men who name the Pullman cars are not permitted to take over the task of renaming our cities and countries.

The O'Brien Annual

Book News of the Day

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN'S annual BEST SHORT STORIES is an indispensable opener for the fall book season. His 1935 selection (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50) has been recommended by the Book of the Month Club.

After all has been said that can be said for and against Mr. O'Brien's selection of "Bests"—and it has all been said many times over—the fact remains that whether or not you like his title, he does make discriminating choices.

This year, we find Mr. O'Brien raising a new issue, described by him as "a new and serious tendency in contemporary American letters." This is "a tendency on the part of many critics and more writers to legislate politically on the American writer's subject matter in a manner that can only be described as Fascist."

* * *

"Class consciousness is not enough," says Mr. O'Brien. He believes the merits of a short story "should not be made subservient to political, economic, religious or any other kind of belief. It is the heretics who have renewed the American short story, and these heretics have had no allegiance either to the Quirinal or to Moscow." The danger he thinks "is obvious enough on the right, but is beginning to be apparent more dangerously, because more subtly, on the left."

Mr. O'Brien notes an increase in the number of "little magazines"—"possibly beyond the point where they can perform a useful service." Many of them "begin to constitute a series of interlocking directorates of dullness." He suggests calling a truce on new "little magazines" for two years. The function of such periodicals, he points out, "is not merely to print rejected manuscripts, but to elicit the best work in the country."

* * *

Among the new writers of the last year, Mr. O'Brien rejoices in Allan Seager, Dorothy McCleary and William Saroyan. The work of all these, by the way, has appeared in Story, which stands first by number in Mr. O'Brien's list of magazines publishing distinctive short stories in 1934. Its percentage was 98 per cent. It is exceeded only by the American Mercury, which is given a rating of 100 per cent on its twenty-one stories published.

Familiar names recurring on the list of authors honored by reprinting are Appel, Burnett, Callaghan, Caldwell, Faulkner, Horgan and Wolfe. This twenty-first collection is well up to Mr. O'Brien's Best.

L. A. S.

Rebuking the Gambling Lie

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A persistent campaign to establish legalized lotteries is being waged in this country by an organization originally founded to overthrow the Eighteenth Amendment. The most alarming thing about the problem is the public's apathy to suggestions such as those whereby self-seeking sponsors of lotteries are striving to foist this evil upon the people.

The most subtle argument of all is that "Life's a gamble"—so what is the harm in gambling?

If ever a lie deserved a licking, public opinion ought to rear upon its hind legs and kick that argument higher than a kite.

In the capital at Washington, proponents of government lotteries have tried to tie their nefarious scheme to the tail of the traditional ingenuity of the founders of our country. The pioneers, they argued before congressional committees, the men who dared the dangers of the frontier, they were all gamblers!

Now, were they?

To be sure, they took a chance. Yet it wasn't a gambler's chance. The ringing ax, the unwavering furrow bore witness to their westward march. They invested heavily of human labor, but they didn't squander that perspiring commodity. They guarded every westward clearing against marauding redmen as warily as a banker guards his gold today. Every homestead and every planting gave evidence of ways in which settlers sought security in their new surroundings. They worked diligently and planned wisely. There was nothing hit-or-miss in the location of scattered settlements that sprang up in the shelter of wooded slopes, on fertile prairies and regions rich in grazing land.

Yes, our pioneering ancestors risked everything. They invested unstintingly of human energy—about all the wealth they had.

The labor exacted by the expanding frontier was not expended mainly upon the risk involved. The risk was only incidental to the achievement of a higher purpose. The pioneers' prosperity came out of intelligent labor—not out of a hat! They were not gamblers. They were builders.

The history of their achievement is the epic of America. It is a record of persistent overcoming of the misfortunes now exploited in the name of chance in a long struggle for political, economic and physical security.

That is the American legacy—inspiring respect for honest effort—which self-seeking sponsors of public lotteries would encourage individuals to squander through the destructive elements of chance on the specious pretext that this is the road marked out by the founders of the Republic.

Human existence is not a gamble. Life forever refutes and rebukes that malicious claim.

H. T.

West Medford, Mass.

"Drinking on Relief"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial on "Drinking on Relief," you very ably refrain from making observations which must have been tempting. We have been told that liquor would bring prosperity. Newspapers and magazines, radio and moving pictures have conducted the campaign which discredited prohibition, then repudiated it.

Remembering the promises of prosperity to flow from the return of liquor, can we blame those on the dole from contributing in this way to the return of prosperity? Or of possessing less judgment in protecting themselves from propaganda and advertising than the "respectable" people who use liquor paid with their earnings in industry?

The nation has taken a blandly paternalistic attitude toward liquor, has elevated its use to a social fashion, has made it the means of revenue, has excused its shortcomings, has not punished its transgressions. Presumably this is because it is said to be producing public revenue and private profit.

We should at least be consistent enough not to try to say that those unfortunate enough to be on the dole should not partake of this national blessing (?). Sauce recommended for the gander should not be denied to the goose, even though it be indeed a goose.

Santa Ana, Calif. ERNEST S. WOOSTER

"A Pep Talk to American Youth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue, your leading editorial contributes a pep talk to American youth. You rightly and ably deplore current preachments of despair directed at the young. You say that young men and women never possessed a better opportunity for development of qualities making for individual success and a progressive nation.

Your thesis would carry more conviction if it were immediately obvious that an era of unemployment, want, schoolless days and bitter social maladjustments were the ideal conditions for the rank and file of youth to achieve unusual strength and self-mastery. But let us waive that consideration and permit the writer his comforting premise.

You have assumed the solemn role of adviser to youth. And, strangely for a paper of your idealistic professions, you exhort youth only to those qualities that are essential to individual and material success. Your advice is barren of any real moral content. It is such as well might have heartened a Jay Gould, a Fisk or a Daniel Drew in their shrewd and ruthless quest for money and mastery of conditions.

It appears a grievous lapse into social Bourbonism, learning nothing and forgetting nothing, to proffer advice which, if it does not inspire a re-orientation of objectives, would lead youth down the same path of materialism that signalized former generations.

Don't you want to say something more to youth? Don't you want to tell it to use courage, initiative and progressiveness in behalf of a richer social fruitage than has distinguished the past? A character in a modern American novel said: "My fruit shall not be my fruit until it falls from my arms into the arms of others over the top of the wall."

Time after time this nation has witnessed how thoroughly individual initiative and individual wealth can bankrupt a nation of social well-being. Shouldn't you admonish youth that now is the time to work for the construction of a world of social unity, of self-discipline? How great is the opportunity for youth standing amid the wreckage of material things to select more enduring standards. How abortive and undiscerning would be that advice which would offer nothing but the old success platitudes of the generation of robber barons.

It seems to me it is ambiguous and downright mischievous to exhort youth to robust domination without reminding him that mere individual achievement would represent a rootless and sterile success to himself and to the society of which he is a member.

Boston. R. M. B.

Sweet Music in the Twilight

BY A STAFF ARTIST OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Bells of Barra

THE bells of Barra were a bane to the *maestro Americano;* but to Horspicio Bagnio they rang forth a paean of joy unspeakable, and his ambition was to be the one to do the ringing. Into the symphony of the *maestro's* contemplations they grated like screeching brakes on a giant iron mogul. They rang him from his slumbers in the morning. They clanged on, a discordant "noise 'til noon," and at the vesper hour!—what inharmony "they outpour"!

The bells of Barra reposed neither peacefully nor gracefully in a steeple on the dark adobe *iglesia* where singing monsoons might mingle with their chimes, but they clung pugnaciously to a crude wooden tower standing by the plaza wall and they clamored with a dozen tongues like scolding harridans.

Often did the *maestro* repair to the private council chamber of Col. Palladino Sanchez to seek consolation.

"*Ay, maestro,*" said Palladino, "you should be grateful. A few months, and you will return to your own native chimes; but here am I, born with the music of the masters in my heart and condemned to listen to inharmonies."

Strange as it may seem, neither of these two protesting music lovers could play an instrument or sing a tune. Music had no part in the *maestro's* Quaker upbringing, and for some reason, incomprehensible in these mellow isles, it was neglected in Palladino's youth. Perhaps that is why they both protested so voluably the blatant song of the bells.

Not so with Horspicio Bagnio. When those bells rang a new hope lighted his expressionless face. His eyes shone. His even, white teeth gleamed, contrasting his beaming chocolate features. Day after day, month after month, he came to sit on the plaza wall, watching with admiring eyes the one who held the most exalted position on this mundane sphere—the bellringer of Barra.

* * *

One day long before the *maestro's* arrival, word came that Horspicio should ring the bells. News of his elevation spread like burning nipa across the plaza. He was overwhelmed with congratulations. Even the *presidente* and his councilmen and the ancient justice of the peace turned out to offer their felicitations. Bellringer was no exalted position to them, but they would add their bit to Horspicio's happiness.

"Ring the bells well, my son," advised white-haired Petrona Sanchez, "but Horspicio *mio,* beware! Human ambition may be vain and pride lead to a fall. When the bells lose their charm forget not what old Petrona tells you."

The *señora's* words could not dampen Horspicio's ardor. Did not even the *Señor Presidente* congratulate him! Tomorrow he would ring the bells. It would be the grandest ringing, for he would ring them with all the *élan* of his pent-up desire. How they would look up in admiration from the marketplace!

* * *

But out in the great world beyond Horspicio's ken mighty events were transpiring. A race of strangers was coming, and he who had jurisdiction over the bells drove away not to return to Barra again. Strange soldiers came, and later the *maestro Americano.*

So through other long months he sat on the plaza wall and waited. One evening there came stealing through the twilight sweet music from the violin of little Ildefonso Acontelicio far out in the coconut grove of Palladino Sanchez. Señora Acontelicio had been a *maestra* in Barcelona and was one of the few left of the old regime. Her days were consecrated to making a master violinist of pale, blue-eyed Ildefonso.

Horspicio had heard many violins before, but something soft and liquid in Ildefonso's melody awoke a latent chord, the bells suddenly became harsh and repellant, and a new desire was born. He must master the violin. Without instrument, without money, he stood on the brink of despair.

Into this turmoil of Horspicio's hopes came a visitor to the *maestro's* house with the first phonograph to appear in Barra. It was placed on a table by the window and that night the market throngs moved to the street below, while Horspicio appeared in the doorway, an ineffable yearning in his eyes. . . .

Later, the *maestro* went into conference with Palladino and Petrona Sanchez. It was unanimously voted that such earnest desire should be fulfilled.

"La Acontelicio!" said Palladino after deep thought. "Put her in the schools as music teacher. Let Horspicio be your servant, *maestro,* to earn his violin."

Then and there the great grandmother of Barra arose from her armchair of rattan and polished ipil and danced a jig.

* * *

Señora Acontelicio found Horspicio an apt pupil and after many months he could play as well as Ildefonso. There came also a period when he was called, and he went reluctantly, to ring the bells. They were not so clamorous then. They spoke with a mellower voice.

With this stewardship over, he retired to a dream bungalow with a bamboo balcony under the massive giants by the upper arroyo, and women far and near pounded their rice in rhythmic beat to the limpid song of his violin. M. J.

The Wide Horizon

France Moves Toward Labor Unity

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

NO DEVELOPMENT in France today is more significant or more pregnant with future possibilities than the recent evolution of the French labor movement. On the outcome of current efforts to crystallize the working masses into a coherent unit, into a single politico-syndical organization, the fate of French democracy may well depend.

Organized labor in France has, until recently, been divisible—politically speaking—into three main groups One section was definitely communistic, dominated directly by Moscow. A second group was socialistic—that is to say, it rejected Soviet leadership with its revolutionary extremism, and followed the flag of the French Socialist Party. The third group, more moderate still, refused to espouse Marxism in any form, and entrusted its allegiance, for the most part, to the Radical Party.

This division which may seem of minor importance, has in fact resulted in reducing to virtual impotence the French labor movement. The various trades unions and regional associations retained their effectiveness, but the national strength of organized labor was reduced by the triple split in geometric proportion.

* * *

Today, there is a strong current toward unification. Definite prospects are seen that the long-sought goal may be attained; so that an outstanding labor leader was able to declare recently that a united workers' front would be a fact in France by the end of this year.

This statement was made by M. Léon Jouhaux, secretary general of the *Confédération Générale du Travail* (the French equivalent of the British Trades Union Council or the American Federation of Labor). The C. G. T., as it is called, represents the more moderate elements of the French labor movement. It is a rather loose federation including both the Socialist syndicates and those labor unions which do not profess Marxism in any form. Its members number nearly 1,000,000.

The Communist workers are federated into an association currently abbreviated as the C. G. T. U. Its adherents are to be found almost entirely in the industrial districts of Paris and the mining towns of northern France. This peculiar concentration explains the fact that although nearly 2,000,000 Communist votes were cast at the last legislative elections, there are only ten full-fledged Communists in the French Chamber of Deputies. Proportional representation would give them nearly 100 deputies.

The progress toward unity now being made is explained primarily by two factors. The first is the rapid rise in France since the riots of Feb. 6, 1934, of a "Fascist threat." Real or imaginary, this reactionary menace has had the effect of forcing French democrats of all shades of political opinion closer together. Unable to agree on a positive program, all three branches of the labor movement find themselves solidly united on a basis of "anti-Fascism."

The second element in this new unity is the evolution apparent in Soviet Russia. The Franco-Soviet defensive alliance has had the effect of alleviating the average French workingman's distrust of Communism, particularly since Stalin's famous communiqué in which he recognized the right of nations to provide all necessary means for their national defense. Since one of the main doctrinal differences between Communists and Socialists in France was precisely this point of the legitimacy of national defense measures, a rapprochement between the two Marxist parties has thus become much easier.

* * *

Accordingly, representatives of the Socialist and Communist trade union federations were able to meet recently with officials of the *Front Populaire,* which groups political leaders of the Communist, Socialist and Left Wing Radical parties, and agree on the broad lines of a common program. Opposition to the Government's economy cuts provided the immediate rallying point, and resistance to any effort by the "Fascist Leagues"—notably Colonel de la Rocque's *Croix de feu*—to seize power furnished a similar keystone for future collaboration. Agreement was less complete, but said to be progressing, on a positive economic program including nationalization of the banks and of credit generally, and of certain "key industries."

It was in view of this new-found—and still a bit embryonic—unity that M. Jouhaux was able to assert recently that any attack on the Republican regime would be met instantly by a general strike; not a partial, incomplete and indecisive affair such as French general strikes have been in the past, but a unified movement comprising the entire body of industrial workers in France.

If this assertion proves founded—that is, if the present efforts to attain complete unity in the organized labor movement are successful—then a formidable obstacle to any eventual "Fascist putsch" will have been constituted. A weapon will have been forged which, put at the service of the republic, would probably be decisive, but which, it must be remembered, is also susceptible of dangerous misuse in the hands of extremists. In any case, the existing trend toward a united labor organization is an event full of potential significance for France and therefore for the world.